Weather

Very fine weather today. The maximum temperature yesterday was 81.5 and the minimum 63.5, the figures for the corresponding day last year being 86.9 and 62.2.

THE CHINA PRESS

大陸報

A Live Newspaper Devoted to Progress in China

NO. 2370 VOL VIII. Registered at the Chinese P. O. for transmission "with special marks privileges in China" 己未年四月廿八日 SHANGHAI, TUESDAY, MAY 27, 1919 大正四年 第三種郵便物認可 10 CENTS

FATE OF HAWKER, BRITISH AIRMAN, REMAINS UNKNOWN

Conflicting Reports Of His Whereabouts Are Sent To Admiralty

NC-3 IS RESCUED

Crew Of American Plane Are On U.S. Warship Columbia

STORY OF FLIGHT

Commander Of Craft That Crossed Atlantic Tells Experiences

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, May 20.—The Admiralty up to 11:30 this morning, has received no further news concerning Lieutenant Hawker.

London, May 19, 11:15 p.m.—The Admiralty announces that Hawker's machine came down forty miles from Loop Head at the mouth of the Shannon and was picked up. The fate of the airmen is not clear.

Last Reports Of Flier

London, May 19, 4:40 p.m.—It is reported that Hawker was 400 miles off the Irish coast at one o'clock this afternoon.

5:30 p.m.—Hawker was reported to be 150 miles off Ireland at 4 o'clock this afternoon.

9:30 p.m.—The fate of Hawker is still shrouded in mystery.

In flying circles not much reliance is placed on the reports that he is near Ireland.

The mystery is heightened by a wireless message received in Limerick at 7:20 stating that Hawker was 400 miles west of Ireland and flying well.

Mrs. Hawker waited at Brooklands until 9 this evening, when she left in rather an anxious frame of mind.

American Fliers Rescued

London, May 19.—The American naval headquarters in London learn that the crew of the N.C. v (? N.C. 3) are safe on board the United States warship Columbia, the locality of which is not mentioned.

New York, May 19.—The N-C 3 has been found. No details have been received.

The crew of the N-C 1 were picked up by the Ionia after tossing about in the sea in the damaged plane for five hours. The men were fatigued and seasick. The plane is almost a total wreck and will not participate further.

Commander Bellinger stated that he was the last away from Trepassey. He was guided by the smoke, searchlights and starshells of the Destroyers and did not meet with any trouble until he encountered fog at 11:10 on Saturday morning, when he alighted on the water.

Tells Story Of Flight

London, May 19.—Lieut.-Commander A. C. Read of the N-C 4, now at Horta, relates in the Evening News the story of his journey.

The seaplane N-C 4 flew over the icebergs accompanied by the N-C 3, whom it lost at midnight. The night was very dark but with a starry firmament. Later the moon came out, the air became bumpy and the machine climbed from 800 to 1,800 feet.

Each of the destroyers was successively located, at first by the starshells they were firing, which were visible 40 miles distant, and the course was frequently corrected according to the position of the destroyers.

Encounter More Fog

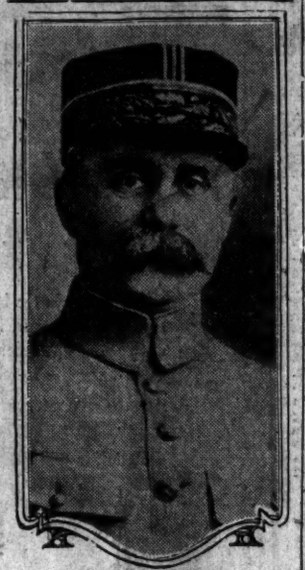
All worries disappeared at dawn, 5:45, but fog was encountered at 8 a.m. which was traversed, but which was re-encountered at 9:45, when the sun disappeared and all sense of direction was lost. The spinning of the compass indicated a steep bank and Lieut.-Commander Read had visions of a possible nose-dive.

The sun fortunately reappeared and an even keel was regained. The course was laid between the fog and the upper layers of clouds, the altitude being raised to 3,200 feet. Light rain was met at 11:10 a.m. Suddenly, at 11:27 a.m., Lieut.-Commander Read saw the outline of the rocks along Flores Island, the seaplane being 45 miles off her calculated position. Destroyer 22 was then espied, this being the first seen since Destroyer 16 was sighted. Owing to the fog thickening Destroyer 23 was missed, and the idea of landing at Punta Delgada was abandoned.

Conditions Are Announced For Flight To Australia

Melbourne, May 20.—The official conditions of the competition for the flight from Great Britain to Australia provide for a prize of £10,000 to be given by the Federal Government to the first pilot of Australian nationality arriving from Great Britain by December 31, 1920, within 720 hours on an all-British machine.

French Army Chief Planning Two Visits To The United States



General Petain.

Marshal Petain is planning to make two visits to the United States as soon as he can be spared from his military duties in France, according to a report from Paris. In speaking of his purpose, Marshal Petain said his first visit would be of a formal character, designed to enable him to express his thanks to the American Red Cross and other welfare organisations for their activities in France during the war. The second visit would be of a distinctly personal nature. In the course of this, he explained, he would make a tour of the country as a civilian.

American Congress Meets To Consider Treaty And League

Historic Contest Is Expected With Interest Centering On Republicans

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Washington, May 20.—Congress has opened.

The Republicans have the control of both Houses and have elected Senator Cummins, by 47 votes to 42, as President of the Senate and Mr. Gillett, by 227 votes to 172, as Speaker of the House of Representatives.

Session Is Momentous

Washington, May 18.—The Congress convened tomorrow will have most momentous sittings in view of the question of the ratification of the Treaty of Peace and the acceptance of the Covenant of the League of Nations.

Interest centers on the attitude of the Republican majority and an historic contest in the Senate is expected. It is believed that the Senate has been studying methods of separating the League from the Treaty of Peace with a view to the early ratification of the latter and further discussion of the former. A group of Republican Senators, however, have announced that they will not permit the League to become a Party matter and will vote independently on it, which is significant in view of the narrow Republican majority in the Senate.

HARBIN RECEIVES SUPPLY OF NEW SIBERIAN NOTES

Twenty-Five Million Roubles In Small Change Bills Will Ease Situation

(Reuter's Pacific Service)

Harbin, May 24.—According to information received by the Harbin Exchange Committee, the first instalment of small-change Siberian notes will shortly arrive here, the total sum being 25,000,000 roubles.

This news has been received with great satisfaction by the population, which, in consequence, will have no more need to change notes at the Chinese exchange-shops at a heavy discount.

Hindenburg Seeking To Go To Switzerland

(French Wireless To Reuter)

Zurich, May 25.—(Via Lyons and Koukaza).—Marshal von Hindenburg has requested the Swiss Government to give him permission to stay in Switzerland.

Strike Of 12,000 Students Opposing Government Policy Closes 61 Shanghai Schools

Walk-Out Followed By Parade And Ceremony In Public Recreation Grounds---Boycott Brings Protest From Obata

More than 12,000 Chinese students of 61 schools in Shanghai went on strike as scheduled yesterday morning. A formal ceremony took place at the Public Recreation Grounds, Pont St. Catherine, at nine o'clock. The main feature consisted of the taking of an oath of the representatives of the institutions to sacrifice their lives, if necessary, for China in her hour of peril and cheering of the Chinese Republic. The program was followed by a huge procession through the Chinese city, at which 52 schools participated.

Speeches Are Made.

The procession returned to the Recreation Grounds shortly after noon. Perfect order prevailed. Two speeches were then made: one by Mr. Fan Hao-chin, who came to Shanghai recently in search for Mr. Tsai Yuan-pei, the Chancellor of the Government Uuiversity of Peking, and the other by Mr. Thomas H. Yu, of the teaching staff of Nanyang College. Mr. Fan expressed his appreciation on behalf of the Northern students while Mr. Yu appealed to the students here to conduct themselves orderly and persistently.

A circular telegram was sent to the various schools throughout the country announcing the steps that have been taken by the Shanghai students. Students in other institutions are also urged to join in the movement.

Some constructive plans were formulated by the representatives of the schools Sunday at a meeting held at the World's Chinese Students' Federation. Resolutions were passed that no students would leave their schools after the strike unless they are properly authorised to perform certain missions.

List Of Schools Affected

The schools which participated in the procession were:

Futan College, Ai Kuo Girls' School, National Physical Training School, Po Wen School, Wen Sheng School, Hui Chung School, Y. W. C. A. School, Physical Training Normal School, Nanyang Mining and Engineering College, Provincial Commercial College, Chung Hua Technical School, Hu Kang University, Pei Wen Girls' School, the Min Li Middle School, Aurora University, Dung Dai Medical School, School of the Fine Arts, Shanghai Public School, No. 2 Normal School, Pootung Middle School, Liang Kang School, Nanyang Middle School, Ya Tung Medical School, St. John's University Y.M.C.A. School, Ching Hsin Girls' School, East Gate Girls' School, Anglo-Chinese School, Nanyang University, Cheng Chung Middle School, Ta Tung University, World's Chinese Students' Federation, Ling Nan Middle School, Tung Wu Second Middle School, Government Institute of Technology, Ching Hsin Industrial School, Y.M.C.A. Middle School, Chun Yah School, Shou Chen Middle School, Shen Chow Medical School, Shen Chow Girls' School, Hu Pin English School, Cheng Tien School, Po Mei Lan Girls' School, Chi Shou Girls' School, Nieh Chung Cheng School, Nanyang Girls' Normal School, Chung Hua Art School, Chin Yeh Girls' Normal School, Min Kuo Girls' Industrial School, Yen Moh Min Girls' School.

Japanese Minister Sends Protest To Government

(From Our Own Correspondent)

Peking, May 23.—On the evening of the 21st the Japanese Minister, Mr. Obata, addressed a protest to the Chinese Government against the boycott of all things Japanese. Mr. Obata's note, which was sent to the Foreign Office [illegible] and marked "urgent," is as follows:

"As a result of the national excitement over the Shantung question Chinese educational, commercial and other circles have recently started a boycott of Japanese goods, a stand

(Continued on Page 8)

OFFENSIVE IN SIBERIA REPORTED DEVELOPING

Bolsheviki Harassing Railway In District Controlled By American Command

(Reuter's Pacific Service)

Harbin, May 24.—Reuter's correspondent is officially informed that the offensive on the Siberian front continues to develop.

Victory Is Reported

London, May 19.—Reuter's Agency learns that the head of the British Military Mission at Ekaterindar has telegraphed the War Office stating that General Denikin is personally conducting the operations against Tsaritzin. 10,000 prisoners, 28 guns and 120 machine-guns have already been captured.

Trains Are Fired On

Harbin, May 24.—Cases of Bolsheviki firing at trains on the Suchansk line have grown frequent of late. After firing at two trains yesterday the Bolsheviki proceeded to blow up the railway bridge at Verst 63 near Razdolnaia station.

In the neighborhood of Kiparosovo Station a band of Bolsheviki attacked the glass factory belonging to Piankoff and Co. but withdrew on the approach of the Government troops, taking with them one of the owners of the factory, whose fate is still unknown.

The American command, which is in charge of this region, is prepared to take active measures against these bands and General Grave has left Vladivostok for Suchansk in connection with them.

Instructors Are Sent

Harbin, May 24.—The Vestnik Manchjurii is informed from Nikolsk that one of the corps at the Siberian front will include one brigade with British officers as instructors. The chief of this brigade has called for volunteers knowing English in order to facilitate the work of the instructors.

Riga Reported Taken By Forces Of Letts

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Copenhagen, May 19.—The Lettish Guards have captured Riga and shot most of the Bolshevist Commissaries there.

SMYRNA FORTIFICATIONS ARE OCCUPIED BY ALLIES

Official Reports Received Of Fighting Between Turks And Greeks

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Paris, May 19.—Official news from Smyrna confirms the reports of fighting between the Greeks and Turks. It says that the International force landed at Smyrna was almost entirely composed of Greeks, numbering 12,000, while France, Great Britain and Italy were represented by 500 men each.

To Occupy Fortifications

Paris, May 19.—A message from Constantinople dated the 16th, states that Admiral Calthorpe has notified the Governor-General at Smyrna that, in accordance with Article VII of the Armistice Convention, the Allied forces would occupy the fortifications of Smyrna and the Greek troops would occupy the town.

An Allied detachment has been landed to guard the Consulates while French troops are guarding the principal Mosques at Stamboul to prevent disorders.

WIRELESS FACTORY HERE PLANNED BY GOVERNMENT

Agreement Signed At Peking With Marconi Company To Erect Plant

(Reuter's Pacific Service)

Peking, May 24.—An agreement was signed today between the Chinese Government and the Marconi Company for the formation of a Chinese National Wireless Telegraph Company with a capital of £700,000, half to be furnished by the Chinese and half by the Marconi Company, for the purpose of forming a company to manufacture wireless apparatus in China with Chinese labor and to maintain the existing and future wireless installations. A factory will probably be established immediately in Shanghai, which will be the central point of distribution, with an auxiliary repair shop in Tientsin or Peking for the maintenance of the statons already purchased or established.

By the terms of the contract, the Chinese National Wireless Telegraph Company becomes an important link in the international chain of companies affiliated to the Marconi Company.

Officers Serving With American Forces In Siberia

Lieut.-Colonel D. F. Larrows.

Colonel W. V. Morris

Major R. L. Eichelberger

Three prominent American officers who are serving with the American Expeditionary Forces in Siberia. Lieutenant-Colonel D. F. Larrows is chief intelligence officer of the A. E. F. in Siberia. Colonel W. V. Morris, Inspector-General of the American forces in Siberia, and Major R. L. Eichelberger, General Staff, assistant Chief of Staff of the American forces operating from Vladivostok, Siberia. He is one of the officers planning the operations of the units now engaged against the Bolsheviki.

JAPAN TAKES NOTICE OF WUHU DISTURBANCE

Peking Government's Attention Called to Destruction Of Residence

(Reuter's Pacific Service)

Peking, May 22.—The Japanese Legation has drawn the attention of the Chinese Government to the destruction of a residence at Wuhu occupied by employes of a Japanese shipping company. As the Government has no knowledge of the affair a telegram of inquiry has been sent to the Wuhu officials. The Shuntien Shih Pao says that students and bad characters destroyed the residence of the employes of a Sino-Japanese shipping company at Wuhu.

Calls Riot Political Move

Tokio, May 25.—According to a person who has just returned from Peking and who is in very close touch with political and business circles in China, the recent anti-Japanese riot in Peking was the outcome, almost solely, of the internal political situation and evidence is now in possession of the Government proving that it was instigated by the Opposition for the purpose of replacing the present administration which gives the former the power to prosecute the instigators at any time but such action has been withheld for reasons known only to the Government.

Socialists In Berlin On Trial For Riots

Court Guarded By Troops When Cases Of Ledebour And Daeumig Are Called

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Berlin, May 19.—The trial has begun of the socialists Ledebour and Daeumig on charges of connection with disturbances in Berlin on the first of January. Daeumig is ill and was absent. The court was guarded by troops and machine-guns.

Volcano At Stromboli In Active Eruption

Disturbance Is Followed By Tidal Wave And Fires On Island

(French Wireless To Reuter)

Paris, May 23.—(Via Lyons and Koukaza).—A message from Rome states that the Stromboli volcano is in active eruption and has emitted incendiary matter which has caused some fires on the island. At the same time it produced a tidal wave which lasted for ten minutes. Some persons were killed and the damage done was considerable. Assistance has been sent from Messina. The eruption continues and is very violent.

GOVERNMENT AT OMSK RECOGNISED BY ALLIES

Simultaneous Action Is Taken Following Meeting Of Powers At Paris

(French Wireless To Reuter)

Paris, May 25.—(Via Lyons and Koukaza).—On Saturday afternoon the leaders of the Entente held a meeting on the subject of the recognition of Admiral Koltchak as Chief of the Russian Government. After examining the possible consequences of this recognition, they agreed that no such decision should be taken by any one particular state but, on the contrary, that the resolution which will give official investiture to the Omsk Government has been adopted simultaneously by Paris, London, Washington, Rome and Tokio.

M. Chinda, the Japanese delegate, made a report on the actual situation in Siberia.

Action By Jugo-Slavia

Reuter's Pacific Service

Peking, May 24.—Telegrams from Omsk report, as a sequel to the news that the Allies contemplate recognising the Koltchak Government, that Jugo-Slavia (Servia, Montenegro and Croatia) have already granted such recognition. Mr. Strandtman, the Russian Charge d'Affaires in Servia at the outbreak of the war, has been appointed Russian Minister at Belgrade, his nomination having been officially accepted by the Jugo-Slav Government.

Mr. Jukovsky, Vice-Minister of Foreign Affairs at Omsk, has been appointed Minister to Czecho-Slovakia, thus resuming the active part in support of the Czech cause which he took formerly as Consul-General at Prague.

Satisfactory information has been received concerning the financial policy of the Omsk Government. The cash balance of the State Bank, which was only 213,000,000 roubles when the Bolshevist control was overthrown in Siberia last summer has been increased more than sevenfold. The new paper issue plan, strictly co-ordinated with the financial position, has only been utilised to half the extent originally planned. The gold and silver reserve of the Omsk Government is being increased through the production of precious metals in Siberia, special attention being given to platinum, which is a Government monopoly and is being disposed of largely by the Government.

State's Gold Fund

Reliable information has been received showing that the Bolshevists have only been able to appropriate about one-seventh of the Russian State Gold fund, the greater part of which is in the hands of the Omsk

(Continued on Page 4)

GERMANS SEEKING TO MODIFY TERMS OF PEACE TREATY

Counter-Proposals Drawn At Meeting In Spa Are Presented

DELAYS PROBABLE

Believed Treaty Cannot Be Signed For Ten Or Fifteen Days

NOTES ANSWERED

Errors In Claims Enemy Advanced Pointed Out In Message

(French Wireless To Reuter)

Versailles, May 24.—(Via Lyons and Koukaza).—Count von Brockdorff-Rantzau arrived at 3 o'clock this afternoon.

The German counter-proposals form a large volume and it will take at least five or six days to examine them. It is anticipated that the signature of the Treaty cannot take place for between ten and fifteen days.

M. Herve comments in his newspaper Le Victoire as follows:

The reply to the note presented by Count von Brockdorff-Rantzau concerning the economic situation in Germany says:

Reply To Germans

"You exaggerate firstly: you will have not more than 67 million inhabitants to feed as we have taken away from you some millions of Poles, Alsatians, Lorrainers and Danes. We have taken from you four million tons of your commercial fleet, but do not forget that you sank nearly thirteen million tons of ours. We have taken the coal-mines of the Saar: you are retaining the hundreds of millions of tons in the Ruhr Basin, without taking into account at least eighty million tons of soft coal while all our coal-mines in the Nord district have been plundered by you. You will lose the crops of Posen and the minerals of Poland but there is nothing to prevent you buying foodstuffs from Poland and iron ores from France."

I conclude from this reply to the German jeremiads concerning the harshness of the economic conditions that it is a masterpiece of its kind.

Germany Becoming Resigned

Zurich, May 25.—(Via Lyons and Koukaza).—Opinion in Germany is becoming more moderate. The Frankfort Gazette says that Germany must submit and put up with the conditions.

Meeting At Spa

Paris, May 24.—(Via Lyons and Koukaza).—A special train from Berlin brought to Spa Herr Scheidemann, and Herr Erzberger, Count von Brockdorff-Rantzau and sixteen delegates from Versailles have also arrived there, a lengthy conference took place. The delegates parted in the evening, the former returning to Berlin and the latter to Versailles. It is thought that Count von Brockdorff-Rantzau brings the German counter-proposals. Half the additional delay of eight days granted to the German Delegation has now almost slipped away.

Return Of Germans

Paris, May 25.—(Via Lyons and Koukaza).—Count von Brockdorff-Rantzau, from Spa, returned to Versailles on Saturday morning and took part in a meeting of the Peace Conference. All the heads of departments also arrived this morning.

Meeting Is Held

Paris, May 25.—(Via Lyons and Koukaza).—On Saturday morning a meeting was held of the Committee of Verification of Powers handed over by Chancellor Renner, the President of the Austrian Delegation. Those present included M. Jules Cambon, Mr. White, Lord Harding, and Baron Matsui.

Draft Counter-Proposals

Basle, May 25.—(Via Lyons and Koukaza).—A message from Spa to the German newspaper states:

Some sittings have been held at the hotel where the Armistice Commission is staying under the presidency of Herr Scheidemann. In the course of these meetings, a complete agreement has been established relatively con-

cerning the text of the German counter-proposals.

The handing over of these counter-proposals, which are contained in a book of sixty typewritten pages, will take place immediately.

Sees Treaty's Effects

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Berlin, May 18.—The Peace Committee having desired the Minister of Economics to review exhaustively the economic effects of the Treaty upon Germany, the latter alleged that the Allied demands as regards coal would leave a deficit of fifty percent for home requirements, spelling collapse in German economic life; the surrender of the seaworthy fishing fleet would mean unemployment for 6,400 seamen and the stoppage of payments of interest on War Loans would be robbery to small investors and bring Germany to the verge of the abyss owing to disturbances.

Returned Germans Parade

Berlin, May 18.—A procession of Germans from abroad marched to the Wilhelmstrasse today and presented to President Ebert and Herr Scheidmann, the German Premier, a protest against the Peace Terms.

President Ebert in a speech said:

"We will never sign a peace of enslavement which is the product of our enemies' revengeful hysteria. Foreign countries which know German probity and industry will not permit the proscription of Germans abroad, whom the Treaty hits hardest of all."

Herr Scheidemann, addressing another demonstration of German-Austrians and Germans in front of the Imperial Chancellery, said:

"The Entente's attempt to prevent the union of Germany and German-Austria will never succeed for the call of kinship is too strong. The Typol is as dear to Germany as any of the menaced regions in the old Empire."

Opposes Signing

Berlin, May 18.—The Allgemeine Zeitung publishes an article written by Herr Geisbert, who returned from Versailles yesterday, in which he says that no Government can sign this Treaty with the conviction that it can be carried out. The German workers who are accustomed to fighting will not submit to a yoke of slavery.

Noske Gives Views

Paris, May 19.—The Berlin correspondent of Le Temps states that Herr Noske has made the statement that it is impossible for any Government to force any people to observe the Peace terms, which would mean the ruin of every individual. The only possible solution is a League of Nations for common work based on mutual interest. The Le Temps correspondent predicts a crisis in the German Government.

Speech By Bernstein

Copenhagen, May 19.—The Vorwaerts prints a speech made by the Socialist leader, Dr. Bernstein, who declared that the extraordinarily hard Peace terms were not dictated solely by passion and hatred but were justified by mistrust of German policy. He said that the break with the past could have been carried out more convincingly. He criticised the choice of Count von Brockdorff-Rantzau, and admitted the devastations were due to Germany's fault and the fulfilment of the demands in that connection only makes good what Germany has commandeered. He deprecated the present violent speeches and asked why the German people were not told that the Alsace-Lorraine Diet and also many towns and workmen's associations had passed resolutions before the revolution in favor of reunion with France. He urged they should not kindle afresh the spirit of August 4, 1914.

Want No More War

Berlin, May 19.—A statement in an authoritative quarter emphatically declares no responsible person in Germany dreams of undertaking a fresh armed struggle while nothing is further from the mind of the chief of the general staff than working out any plans of mobilisation.

Berlin, May 19.—The Berliner Tageblatt states that Count Montgelas and Professor Delbrueck have gone to Versailles to participate in the deliberations with regard to the Commission on Guilt.

Paris, May 19.—Count von Brockdorff-Rantzau and Herrn Landsberg and Giesberts have returned accompanied by General von Hecht, the military expert, Herr Wassermann, a director of the Reichbank, and forty others, including a number of additional military and naval experts.

The Council of Four today discussed the question of Turkey.

Lord Curzon and Mr. Winston Churchill have arrived. It is understood their visit is in connection with the trouble in Afghanistan.

Present Another Note

Berlin, May 19.—Count von Brockdorff-Rantzau has handed M. Clemenceau a note protesting against the article in the Treaty of Peace providing for the expulsion of German missions from the territories of the Allies.

Not To Publish Terms

London, May 19.—In the House of Commons today, replying to Mr. D. MacMaster's request for the publication of the Peace terms in full, Mr. A. Bonar Law stated that the Big Four, for reasons which could not be disclosed, considered this undesirable. A similar course would be adopted in the Allied Parliaments. This decision equally applied to the financial clauses relating to reparation. The Big Four would reconsider the subject after May 22.

Conference Is Held

(French Wireless To Reuter)

Paris, May 24.—(Via Lyons and Koukaza).—President Wilson, Mr. Lloyd George, M. Clemenceau and Signor Orlando deliberated yesterday on the clauses of the Austrian Treaty, which will be handed to the Austrian delegates within eight days.

The commission for the verification of the credentials of the Austrian delegates will meet this morning. Baron Matsui will represent Japan.

Meet With Austrians

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

St. Germain, May 19.—The exchange of credentials between the Austrian Delegation and the Inter-Allied Commission were made this afternoon. The formalities lasted five minutes.

Paris, May 19.—The Adriatic problem is nearing solution along the lines of the internationalisation of Fiume.

Turkey Is Discussed

Paris, May 17.—The Council of Four today discussed the problem of the Ottoman Empire.

Mr. E. S. Montagu, Secretary of State for India, accompanied by a delegation of prominent Indian Moslems, was present and explained that excessive reduction of Turkey would infallibly cause the keenest discontent amongst the Musulmans in India.

No decision has been reached on the question of the division of Turkey in Asia into several zones.

Reach No Decision

Paris, May 19.—The Council of Four today examined the future of the Ottoman Empire but reached no decision. There is reason to believe that Turkey will continue to exist as a politically sovereign state, but the rights of France to Syria will be safeguarded. The negotiations are proceeding favorably and will be ended shortly.

No decision has been reached on the subject of Fiume and the Dalmatian coast.

Hope To Alter Terms

Copenhagen, May 20.—A German semi-official telegram from Versailles states that the Conference at Spa between Count von Brockdorff-Rantzau and Herrn Dernburg, Wissel and Suedekum and the economic and financial experts reached a complete agreement that the draft Peace Treaty is not acceptable but Germany will make every effort to find a practicable basis for a peace which will take into account the enemy's justifiable demands and which will be capable of being borne and carried out by the Germans.

Berlin, May 20.—The Berliner Tageblatt states that the peace counter-proposals were secretly discussed in a session of the Peace Committee of the National Assembly after which they were sent to Versailles and will probably be presented on the 22nd.

Siberia Will Export Much Raw Material

(Reuter's Pacific Service)

Harbin, May 24.—The Siberian Telegraph Agency states that the plan of navigation this year via the North Russian ports includes the export of 1,300,000 poods of various kinds of raw material from Siberia.

SEE
"Sporting Life"

FIRE AT LUMBER YARD DESTROYS DRYING SHED

Blaze At China Import And Export Company Plant Gives Firemen Hard Fight

Fire of unknown origin destroyed the drying shed at the China Import and Export Lumber Company yard at 92 Yangtszepoo Road last night, swept through the seasoning and drying rooms; broke through the fire wall, endangering the box factory, and finally spread to lumber stacked in the yard, burning some 20 piles of seasoned timber. The damage is estimated at between Taels 30,000 and Taels 50,000. The drying shed was about 160 feet long and 90 feet wide.

The department received the call at 6:34 o'clock and it was nearly ten o'clock before the blaze was under control. At one o'clock this morning ten lines of hose were playing on the smouldering piles of timber and details had been ordered for duty all night.

An early start, the piles of seasoned timber and the drying shed of wood and a heavy wind made the blaze a spectacular one, the flames at times mounting 75 feet into the air. The glare could be seen for several miles.

It was a five-hour battle for the firemen and the splendid efforts of the brigade staff prevented the flames from spreading to the mill and saved the bulk of timber piled in the yard.

When the Hongkew Division arrived, the east end of the drying shed was a mass of flames. Central Division also responded to the alarm. Long lines of hose were run from hydrants on Yangtszepoo Road while pumps were stationed along the creek and streams were thrown across the creek from near the Amoy Bird factory. Both fire boats were called and when the blaze was at its height over 30 lines of hose were working.

Fireman Badly Hurt

A Chinese fireman was badly injured at a fire early Sunday morning when he was searching for the bodies of two people believed to have been in a house at A-1 Gas Street. The fireman fell through the floor and on to a splintered upright. He was taken to the Shantung Road Hospital where his condition was reported as serious. It was later discovered that the inmates had all escaped safely.

The fire damaged six houses in the rear of a tea shop at the corner of Thibet and Sinza Roads. It was a difficult blaze for the firemen to fight as the premises are only accessible by a small alleyway and are bounded on the east by the creek.

Insufficient water pressure also bothered the Brigade as water could not be thrown on the fire from Thibet Road, the other side of the creek. Lines of hose taken through the tea shop prevented the blaze from reaching the street and other lines taken across the creek aided in halting the fire when it was spreading rapidly. For a time the Gas Works were in danger.

The Brigade was called out again at 9:30 o'clock Sunday evening when flames swept through a house at LC 58 Se Zung Ling, near the corner of Avenue Edward VII and Shantung Road. Here also it was reported that inmates, a woman and two children, had not escaped. This rumor also proved to be untrue. The fire burned fiercely and was in a very congested district but hard work by the Central and Hongkew companies kept it from spreading and brought it under control in about half an hour's time. The blaze started on the ground floor when a lamp was upset.

BOLSHEVIK WARSHIPS DEFEATED BY BRITISH

Flee Back To Kronstadt After Engagement In Gulf Of Finland

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Helsingfors, March 18.—A Bolshevik cruiser, two torpedo-boats and a number of mine-sweepers left Kronstadt at 6 a.m. and simultaneously the Bolshevik batteries at Krasni-Jagorka shelled the Finnish coast in the vicinity.

Some British warships met and fired at the Bolshevik fleet and after a battle lasting for thirty-five minutes the Bolsheviki fled back to Kronstadt. It is reported that one Bolshevik vessel was sunk and another stranded.

British Check Sortie

Helsingfors, May 19.—It appears that the Bolshevik squadron from Kronstadt consisted of armored cruisers, two large torpedo-boats and three mine-layers. On learning of the coming out of the squadron and the bombardment of the Finnish coast, the British squadron immediately steamed up and engaged the Bolsheviki in the eastern part of the Gulf of Finland at 10:15 in the morning. The Bolshevik ships were completely outranged, none of their shots reaching the British. The Bolsheviki broke off the engagement at 10:50 and fled to cover under protection of the guns of Kronstadt.

The report of the sinking and stranding of Bolshevik ships is not confirmed.

Detachment Is Landed

London, May 19.—A Russian official communique dated the 16th reports:

Bolshevik troops have occupied Olonetz, near Lake Ladoga.

In the Gulf of Finland the enemy, protected by warships, landed a detachment of troops near the village of Karvolovo, near the mouth of the River Lougn.

Using Poison Gas

London, May 19.—Replying to Mr. Josiah Wedgwood, Mr. F. E. Guest stated that as the Bolsheviki were already employing poison-gas on the Northern front, preparations were being made to retaliate with it. Every precaution would be taken to protect our brave troops against the inhuman methods of the Soviet forces.

Village Is Occupied

(Reuter's Pacific Service)

Harbin, May 26.—It is reported from Krasnoyarsk that a Bolshevik band in the Kansk region occupied the village of Slazenskoe. Some of the inhabitants who were armed with rifles attempted to check the advancing bandits but were outnumbered and forced to seek refuge in one of the houses, where they were surrounded but kept up their fire, without surrendering, for 24 hours until the arrival of Government troops, which dispersed the band and arrested and shot the leaders.

To Open Offensive

Harbin, May 26.—General Pepeliaeff, in command of the Northern group of the Siberian army, has ordered his troops to commence an offensive on the whole front. His order was received with the greatest enthusiasm.

PROPAGANDA IN PEKING AIMED AT CONSORTIUM

Effort Is To Impress People With Belief China May Lose Her Sovereignty

(Reuter's Pacific Service)

Peking, May 22.—A good deal of propaganda is in progress in Peking against the proposed unification of Chinese railways and the formation of an international banking consortium to finance China on a large scale. The object is obviously to impress the respectable middle classes with the belief that China's sovereignty is endangered by the consortium and that the railway scheme would mean placing control of China's railways in the hands of a foreign group having power to restrict freedom of action with regard to railway construction, repairs and the supply of materials no less than in actual administration.

Present Conditions Bad

It is common knowledge that a clique now controls China's railways, that a large percentage of revenue is diverted from the exchequer, that maintence is extremely bad and that the general administration is in fact as rotten as could be imagined. It is not so well known, however, that the unification scheme has been put forward with the express object of running the Chinese railways in the interests of the nation, and that there is nothing in it that could by any flight of the imagination be termed an infringement of sovereign rights. In the matter of contracts and supply of material China would be perfectly free to work through the best and cheapest channels with ut foreign interference. Foreign assistance in eliminating corruption, keeping the railways in proper repair, with sufficient rolling stock for efficient working and in the institution of channels to carry funds straight to the Central Administration are badly needed and will meet with no opposition from the nation.

Purpose Of Consortium

The proposed consortium is a matter of the same nature. Public opposition will never be aroused against it whilst the public know that it is merely a question of a small clique continuing to raise funds by the pledging of national assets, such as has been done during the war, or of China being financed by a powerful international group consisting at least of Britain, America, France, Japan and Belgium on lines similar to those of the first Reorganisation Loan, which led to the reorganisation of the Salt Gabelle on very satisfactory terms. Moreover the money markets of the world are now so tied up with international politics that China's only chance of securing a big loan on easy, or any, terms is by an agreement among the Powers.

An attempt is being made by militarists in Peking to revive the old proposed loan of £20,000,000 secured on the revenue of the Chin-Han Railway. The proposal is to obtain the loan from Japanese sources and to utilise half for the repayment of French bonds on that railway. It is hoped that premature publication of the scheme will not have a bad effect.

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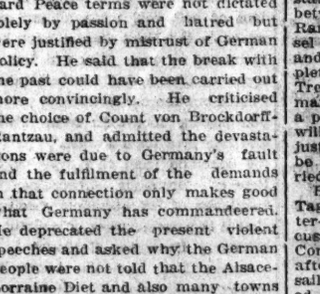

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22156

Afghan Leaders Seeking To Bring End To Fighting

Former Envoy In India, Lacking Credentials, Is Sent Back With Message To Amir

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Simla, May 23.—It is officially stated that Abdur Rahman, the former Afghan Envoy in India, arrived at Dakka on the 21st, having sent a letter to General Sir Arthur Barrett, in which he stated he had been deputed by the Amir to commence negotiating and begged for an interview with a cessation of hostilities.

The Sirdar possessed no credentials whatever and there is nothing to show that this is not a ruse to gain time and he was therefore conducted across the frontier with a written message to the effect that the Amir must first prove his sincerity by action. Meanwhile there is no slackening of our military preparations.

Enemy Morale Low

Simla, May 23.—Our aeroplanes have effectively bombed the enemy troops at Pess Bolak and Kahi.

The aerial force reports no important movements of enemy troops west of Dakka.

The moral of the Afghans in the Jelallabad area is stated to be deteriorating. Their shortages of supplies still appears to be acute and the difficulty of transporting provisions only admits of rations being issued to the regular troops.

There is a rumor current that a change has been made in the Afghan chief command. General Nadir Khan is reported to have arrived at Matun, in Khost. His dilatory movements and vacillating policy are creating an unfavorable impression locally.

There is no change in the situation at Paiwar Kotal or other parts of the Kurram Border.

Generally, the tribal situation is described as being more settled.

Simla, May 22.—The latest Afghan envoy is Sardar Abdul Rahaman Khan, who has arrived at Dakka and asked for an interview with General Barrett with a view to the cessation of hostilities. He has no credentials whatever and his request is regarded as a further ruse to gain time.

Former Amir Volunteers

Simla, May 22.—Yakub Khan, a former Amir of Afghanistan, has offered the services of himself and his sons in connection with the war against Afghanistan. The Government of India has conveyed a message expressing its warm appreciation of the sentiments which prompted the offer.

The Government of Nepal has offered a contingent of troops for service in the fighting on the frontier and plans are being concluded for its reception. Two generals will accompany the contingent, one being in command and the other attached to the headquarters staff of General Sir Charles Monro, the Commander-in-Chief in India.

Colonel His Highness the Rajah of Rajam has been appointed an aide-de-camp to General Sir Arthur Barrett.

Clash With Afghans

Simla, May 21.—On the 16th our troops made a reconnaissance towards Basawal which disclosed large bodies of the enemy six miles west of Dakka. Adopting the usual tactics, the enemy followed up our withdrawal and, venturing too close, afforded our cavalry an opportunity, one squadron charging several times with great effect over favorable ground.

On nearing Dakka the Afghans took up their position in the hills one and a half miles west of our camp and after dusk attempted a small attack, which was repulsed. The remainder of the night passed quietly.

Early the following morning we commenced an attack against the ridge. Our cavalry and machine-guns co-operated with our infantry while aeroplanes bombed the enemy. Our howitzers, from Landi Kotal, commenced the action at 11:15 a.m. and by 4 p.m. our infantry had carried the heights. The enemy left about 300 dead. We captured five Krupp guns. The fire of our howitzers was very accurate and the complete success of the whole action is reported to have had a dispiriting effect on the Afghans on this front.

Air Raids Effective

Good reports have been received concerning our aeroplane raids on Jellalabad. All buildings of military importance have been systematically attacked. Troops in close formation on parade were bombed with good effect and after these had scattered the barracks in which they had taken shelter were also bombed.

One of our machines when returning from a raid was forced to land about seven miles west of Dakka and the pilot returned to camp with a foraging party. He reports that the Mohmands state that Afghan troops and tribesmen have entered their country.

News from other parts of the frontier mention the movement of enemy troops in Khost and west of the Waziristan border.

Amir's Brother Thought Dead

Simla, May 21.—Reuter's special correspondent at Peshawar wires that it is impossible to ascertain definitely the fate of Nasrullah Khan, the brother of the late Amir, but opinion inclines to the belief that he died a few days after the accession of Amanulla. The Afridis, however, believe that he is still alive.

It is stated that some days ago the Amir sent for Nasrullah Khan and offered him the throne, saying that he himself was going to fight on the Khyber front in the uniform of a common soldier but Nasrullah Khan refused on the ground that Inayatullah Khan, the eldest son of the late Amir, was the rightful heir. Nasrullah Khan was then offered the command of the Khost army but he also refused this. Meanwhile the Amir is prolonging his stay in Kabulm, apparently not wishing to proceed to Jellalabad while that city is subject to air raids.

Another successful raid was carried out yesterday.

Quiet, methodical plans are being made to continue the war and a procession miles long of laden camels and bullock-carts are now passing through the Khyber, in addition to motor convoys and despatch-riders presenting a wonderful and romantic sight, while the Afghan snipers sulk in the Bazar Valley, afraid to approach the Khyber Pass.

Dakka Front Quiet

Simla, May 22.—Reuter's special correspondent at Peshawar states that all is quiet on the Dakka front.

There is a gathering of Tribesmen in the Mohmand country two marches from Shabkadr under Mir Jan Badshah and a few Afghans are blowing bugles and making martial noises on Peiwar Kotal, on the Kurram side, but no importance is attached to this.

The situation has altered in the direction of Wano, in Waziristan, where we are fully prepared.

The cavalry charge at Dakka was unique in the annals of frontier warfare. The Afghans attempted the same tactics as when charged by the 21st Lancers at Shabkadr; some ran when the horesmen descended on them but large numbers stood their ground, kneeling to fire, while others fired standing. The shooting, however, was wild and erratic. The Afghans formed no kind of line or mass to withstand the charge but stood in small groups or alone with the result that our men got in amongst them and did great execution.

A feature of the Afghans' fighting is that, contrary to the customs of the border tribes, the enemy does not attempt to remove his dead, with the result that it is far easier to arrive at an estimate of his casualties.

Trouble In Kurram

Simla, May 20.—Reuter's special correspondent at Peshawar, wiring today, states that the Khyber having ceased to be, for the present, a danger-point, a situation has developed in the Kurram. With the exception of a few outlaws, the Turis and Waziris are firm in their resolve to permit no Afghans in their territory and plans have already been made to secure the Kurram against the Afghan threat.

Nothing has happened beyond sniping of our pickets at Para Chinar. That stormy petrel, the Mullah Mir Sahib Jan Badshah, recently visited the Mohmands but the latter were busy dividing the loot obtained at Dakka and dismissed him.

Frontier experts agree that, except for a few outlaws, the tribesmen do not welcome the passage of the ill-disciplined Agrhan troops through their territory. It was only after many years of experience that they acquiesced to the presence of British troops in the tribal country and they do not trust the Afghans as the latter have no supplies and are forced to exist on the country they are passing through.

The Amir's continued stay in Kabul has excited comment and the Afghan army is demanding his presence at Jellalabad.

Enemy Grows Aggressive

Simla, May 20.—An official communique states that no further operations are reported from Dakka.

Yar Muhammad's gang at Chora is believed to have been dispersed and sniping has practically ceased in the Kyber.

The situation in the Kurram is obscure. The Afghans picketing Paiwar Ridge are adopting an aggressive attitude and firing at our pickets at night.

Conditions are unsettled at Khost, where General Nadir Khan, who is in command, is expected to arrive at Matun today with a detachment of regulars and a tribal lashkar.

The reports from other parts of the frontier are satisfactory and the attitude of the tribes is good.

News Brevities

Walter George Wallace was arraigned before Judge C. S. Lobingier in the United States Court for China yesterday on the charge of conspiracy to sell 32 pounds of opium to a Chinese. He pleaded not guilty and the case was set for hearing tomorrow. Mr. A. S. Allan has been appointed counsel for the accused.

• • •

Chief Inspector T. I. Vaughan of the Central Police Station will leave for England on the Empress of Asia. Inspector Vaughan goes on vacation for nine months.

• • •

The Columbia Country Club will inaugurate the opening of the lawn tennis season by a tennis-tea-dansant tomorrow. Music from 5 to 8 p.m. It is announced that similar functions will be held every Wednesday until further notice. In case of rain bridge will be substituted for tennis.

• • •

Mr. F. C. Wells, who has been Acting General Agent of the local offices of the Canadian Pacific Ocean Services since the departure of Mr. G. M. Jackson to the Manila agency of the company, has been appointed General Agent here.

• • •

Mr. A. F. Mahoney, Police Commissioner of San Francisco, is a visitor in Shanghai.

• • •

The British Women's Work Association yesterday shipped 21 cases and five bales of clothing and supplies and 100 mosquito nets, a total of 2,415 articles valued at $6,010, to Vladivostok on the Astrakan.

• • •

One Chinese received a sentence of two years' imprisonment and another received sentence of six months' imprisonment in the Mixed Court yesterday for a burglary committed at 788 Yangtszepoo Road.

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APPLE CIDER
has just been received
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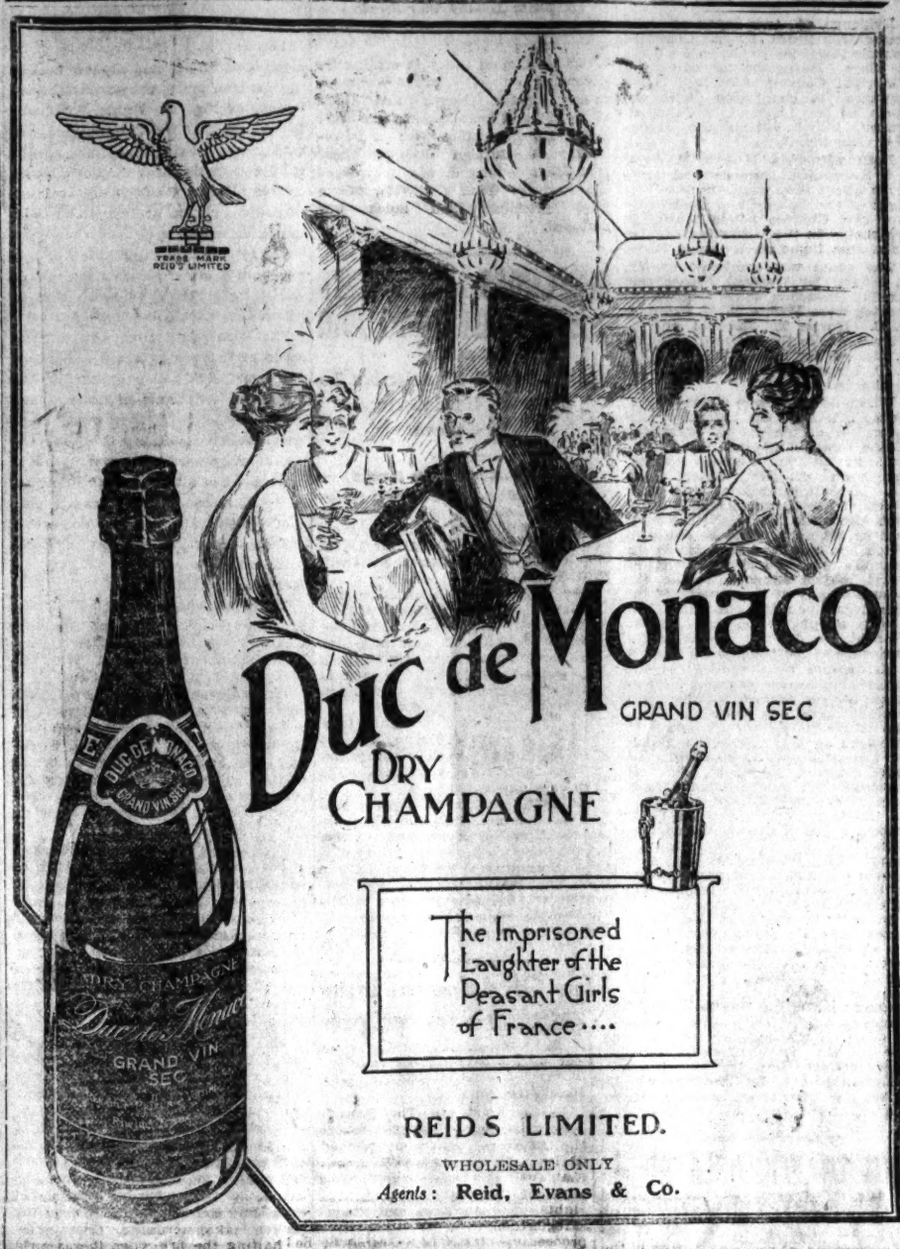

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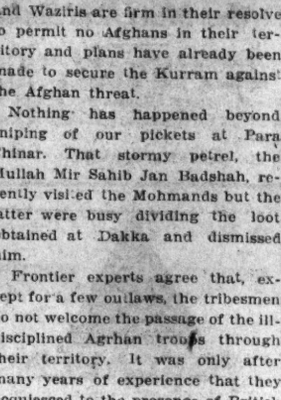

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No special service as office-trips or tiffin-trips.
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Virginia Cigarettes
MAGNUMS
Better because larger.

The tobacco in the Magnums is the same bright Virginia tobacco found in regular Three Castles.

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This advertisement is issued by the British-American Tobacco Co., (China) Ltd.

MORE EVIDENCE HEARD IN HONGKEW RIOT CASE

Two Japanese Witnesses Tell Of Seeing Shots Fired In Direction Of Victim's House

Evidence of two Japanese witnesses was heard by the Court of Consuls yesterday in the case wherein Suye Harayama is suing the Municipal Council for Tls. 15,000 damages in connection with the death of her husband, a Japanese draper, killed during the Hongkew riots last July.

Both witnesses, Messrs. F. Amai and Hayashida, gave general testimony about the disturbances on the night of the fatality and stated that they saw Chinese police constables fire shots in the direction of the Harayama home on Woosung Road.

The court was composed of Mr. D. Siffert, Sir Everard Fraser and Mr. Th. Raaschou while counsel appearing were Messrs. W. S. Fleming, N. C. Home, T. Kikuchi and T. Murakami for the plaintiff and Mr. D. McNeill for the defendants. Mr. A. D. Blackburn acted as secretary to the court.

When the case was resumed yesterday afternoon the matter of discovery of documents in possession of the Council, applied for by the plaintiffs at the previous hearing, was taken up. Mr. Siffert asked Mr. McNeill to inform the court which of the documents he did not wish disclosed. Mr. McNeill replied that he did not wish to be disclosed which had not been included in the Council's minutes and stated that he would object strongly to the disclosure of any of the reports of the detectives, pointing out that their identity should not be made known. He said he did not object to the disclosure of the police daily reports.

Mr. Home then applied for the exclusion from the court of all witnesses for the defense, to which Mr. McNeill raised the objection that it was scarcely fair to exclude such witnesses as Chief Inspector Burke and Detective Inspector Reeves. The court inquired if either of these witnesses had been present at any part of the proceedings, to which Mr. McNeill replied that the Chief Inspector was in charge of Hongkew Police Station at the time the trouble began and Detective Inspector Reeves could speak of many events on the outbreak of the trouble and of circumstances preceding it.

In reply to the court Mr. Home stated that his reason for wishing the exclusion of the witnesses was that witnesses for the plaintiff were out of court and those for the other side should also be kept out. According to English law, he said, all witnesses were either in court or out of court. After lengthy consideration the court held that the witnesses might not stay in court.

Evidence of the two Japanese witnesses was then taken and the case was adjourned until this afternoon.

SUEZ TRAFFIC DELAYED BY PORT SAID STRIKE

General Walk-Out Of Workers Called In Sympathy With Canal Employes

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Port Said, May 15.—The employes of the Suez Canal Company struck work on the 13th for an increase of pay and a reduction of hours. A sympathetic general strike was declared yesterday by all the trades directly or indirectly concerned with the traffic through the canal.

Steamers Detained

London, May 19.—Lloyd's representative at Port Said, in a message dated the 15th, states that the coalheavers and engineers, including those in the employ of the Suez Canal Company, have gone out on strike, causing the detention of steamers.

NEW BRITISH REGIMENT FROM DOMINIONS PLANNED

Commons Informed Government Has Guards Project Under Consideration

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, May 19.—In the House of Commons today, Captain F. E. Guest, replying to Sir Harry Brittain, stated that the matter of forming a regiment of Guards consisting of soldiers from the Dominions was being carefully considered but as yet it was not possible to make any statement concerning it.

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that all the remaining Ladies' and Children's

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are being greatly reduced.

JUST ARRIVED

A great variety of Ladies'

SILK SWEATERS, MIDDIES

and

SUMMER CORSETS,

etc., etc.

40 Nanking Road
1st Floor.

Esthonian Advance Reported Continuing

City With Many Prisoners And Much War Material Is Captured

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Copenhagen, May 19.—An Esthonian communique reports:

The Esthonian army is continually advancing on a hundred kilometer front between Narva and Gdoff (Pskoff?) and have reached the river Luga, 120 kilometers west of Petrograd. A Russian division under Esthonian command has recaptured the town of Gdoff (Pskoff?), taking 2,500 prisoners and much war material.

RED CROSS LEAGUE ASKS 24 COUNTRIES TO JOIN

Newly Formed Organisation To Have Its Headquarters At Geneva

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, May 20.—The new International League of Red Cross Societies will have its headquarters at Geneva where General Sir David Henderson, the Director-General will shortly take up his residence.

The Articles of Association and By-Laws of the League will be drawn up by the American, British, French, Italian and Japanese Red Cross Societies and any other society duly authorised by the Government of the country wherein it is situated and eligible for admission.

The League will be governed by a Council to which every accredited Red Cross organisation is authorised to send five representatives but to have only one vote.

In invitations to 24 countries to join the League, India, Canada, Australia, New Zealand and South Africa have each got the same distinct recognition as Great Britain and the Board of Governors will consist of 15 representatives, which give ample scope for the representation of the Dominions and India.

Men Of Admiral Line Here To Investigate

Two representatives of the Admiral Line, Mr. R. D. Pinneo, manager of the Foreign Department, and Mr. Ernest L. Matteson arrived in Shanghai yesterday on the Shinyo Maru. The men are on a tour of the Orient and come here for a general survey of shipping conditions after having visited Hongkong, the Philippine Islands, Java and Singapore.

The Admiral Line is operated by the Pacific Steamship Company and four 7,500-ton United States Shipping Board freighters assigned to the line are plying between Pacific Coast ports and the Orient. The Company has opened offices at Manila and Hongkong and plans an extensive program for Far Eastern trade.

Battleship Justice Sails From Salonika

Mirabeau From Constantinople Goes Into Dry Dock At Toulon For Repairs

(French Wireless To Reuter)

Toulon, May 25.—(Via Lyons and Koukaza).—The battleship Justice has left Salonika.

The battleship Mirabeau has arrived in Toulon harbor from Constantinople. She goes into dry-dock immediately for important repairs necessitated by the damage caused when she went aground recently.

BRITISH AND CHINESE OF LEAGUE UNION MEET

Addresses That Are Delivered Deal With Reconstruction In This Country

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, May 16.—Presiding at a meeting of British and Chinese held at Caxton Hall under the auspices of the League of Nations Union, Viscount Bryce said that the Chinese race was still strong and virile but China needed the sympathetic aid of the Powers who desired her safety and welfare. China needed a uniform system of law and courts of justice and also a proper currency and the exploitation of her mines and other natural sources of wealth by foreigners who had obtained concessions should be regulated.

The withdrawal from the political scene of Germany, whose ambitious and aggressive action appeared with aggressive harshness in China, made this task easier. Reform ought to be undertaken immediately if bankruptcy and anarchy were to be averted and if carried out in a wide and liberal spirit it would rescue China from her present dangers and give her an incomparably important position in world commerce.

Markets Are Unlimited

There was hardly any limit to the growth of the market for manufactures which China would offer under a better administration and with improved internal communications.

The principle of the Open Door, with equal opportunities for all importing nations, must be strictly enforced. Great Britain and the United States had stood honestly together on behalf of that policy and with their cordial co-operation, on which there was every reason to count, it could be made effective.

It was, however, through the League of Nations that the whole problem of reconstruction in China could best be approached. No nobler work could await it than helping to save that great and ancient nation from present strife and possible anarchy. "Let us commend this task to the League as one of the most urgent awaiting its action."

Chinese Views Heard

Mr. Wang Cheng-ting, (C. T. Wang) said that China supported the League because it fully harmonised with their cherished ideals. Despite the adverse decision with regard to Shantung, he still believed the League would right the wrongs of China. The application of Great Britain's portion of the Boxer Indemnity to educational purposes would be tremendously valuable in cementing the friendship between the British and the Chinese. China could assist in preventing another world war by making present sitting. "Moral" force, not physical force, would command China's allegiance. China was proud to see young Western nations like Great Britain and the United States championing her own ancient idealism.

Sir Charles Addis said that China's most urgent security was national security, which the League of Nations offered her in a way that could not be found in any other quarter. The great canker in the life of China was military despotism.

Mr. C. A. McCurdy, M. P., said that China's real contribution to the league would be to help supply the foundation of pure morality.

Motormen Jailed For Snatching Hats

Tramway Employes Appear In Mixed Court Following Boycott Demonstration

Two motormen of the Shanghai tramway company appeared in the Mixed Court yesterday charged with breach of the peace in connection with the Japanese boycott and were sent to jail for terms of three months and a month respectively.

The men were arrested Saturday near the corner of Carter and Avenue Roads where a crowd of about 100 persons were engaged in smashing straw hats suspected of being of Japanese manufacture. Another Chinese was arrested at the same time against whom one of the motormen lodged a charge of assault. According to the testimony given it appeared that the man charged with assault had his hat snatched off and struck the motorman down as the snatcher. The particular tramway employe accused denied snatching any hats but the other admitted being thus engaged.

"I did it for my country," he declared.

The Assessor, who had been examining the battered remains of a number of straw hats which had been gathered from the scene of activities, inquired if it were of benefit to the country to smash hats of English manufacture, having found one with an English label. The accused protested that if it was an English made hat which he had snatched he was sorry; he had thought it to be of Japanese make.

The Chinese charged with assault was dismissed.

Omsk Government Given Recognition

(Continued from Page 1)

Government, while a smaller portion is deposited abroad, partly as the result of financial transactions during the war and partly through the surrender to the Allies by the Germans of the gold received by them from the Bolshevists.

The collection of taxes has increased twelvefold in Siberia, compared with the corresponding period of last year.

With a view to improving the value of the rouble, apart from foreign export operations (the scheme for which has been published) the Omsk Government has undertaken (in addition to the withdrawal of the 20 and 40 rouble "Kerensky" notes) the constitution of a special foreign currency fund, with the assistance of foreign banks and under the guarantee of special metallic resources set aside for that purpose.

Balance Being Restored

Thus, notwithstanding the general condition of crisis in the Russian financial market and the vast expenditure necessitated by military operations, reconstruction, etc., the restoration of financial balance is being steadily approached without awaiting the resources of European Russia.

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MANY PASSENGERS LEAVE ON STEAMER NEURALIA

More Than Half Of Departing Travelers Are Going To England

Two hundred and thirty-six passengers left Saturday on the P. and O. steamer Neuralia. Of these 179 were bound for London, 35 for Marseilles, one for Colombo while the remaining 21 will disembark in Hongkong.

Among those who left for London were Mrs. E. B. Ackerman, Mr. and Mrs. Mortimer-Reid, Mr. and Mrs. K. D. Mackenzie and child, Bishop Iliff and family, Miss L. B. Craig and Mr. A. R. White, while among the passengers who left for Hongkong were Mrs. J. Johnstone, Sir Ellis Kadoorie, Mr. C. S. Gubbay, Mr. du pac de Marsoulies and Mr. E. B. Heaton Smith.

Ship From Baltimore Strikes Mine And Sinks

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Scotland, May 20.—The s.s. Lake Placid, from Baltimore, struck a mine off Gothenburg and sank in five minutes.

The crew of 37 are safe.

TRADE MARK REGISTERED

FOUCAULD

BRANDY RUM

GOLD MEDAL PARIS 1889

GOLD MEDAL PARIS 1900

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WHITE FOOTWEAR

Our variety of styles and patterns in White Kid, Buckskin or Canvas, are bound to please.

We have your size now and will be pleased to show you our line and assure you of having your feet properly fitted.

Restful shoes for restless feet,
-:- WALK-OVERS -:-

WALK-OVER SHOE STORE

"The Store Ahead"

24 NANKING ROAD

Every sip delights

A Cup of our *Famous for Flavor* Coffee means as much to a man's daily life as his favorite smoke.

When he's tired it gives him new energy, when he's blue it cheers him up—it's his pet beverage three times a day.

Famous for Flavor Coffee makes a golden brew of delightful mellowness and aroma. Everybody likes it.

To please husband, father, brother, serve our coffee.

I. SHAININ & CO.

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The Chinese Benevolent Association

271-6 Boulevard des Deux Republiques,

Benevolent Fund Ticket

First Prize $50,000.00

Issued under the authorisation of the Government of the Republic of China on the 7th July, 1918.

To be drawn among 40,000 successive numbers in full view of the public in Shanghai, China, on the 8th June, 1919.

One tenth of each ticket will be sold at $0.50, the proceeds of which after payment of prizes, charges, etc., will be divided between the Famine Relief Fund and the Benevolent Institutions. The Association reserves to itself the right to allocate the proceeds to the above objects; if any of the tickets are unsold on date of drawing, proportional reduction in the allocation will be made.

Price for Whole Tickets: $5.00

Tickets may be obtained from all dealers.

All prizes won locally will be given at The Chinese Benevolent Association (271-6, Boulevard des Deux Republiques, Shanghai): if abroad, will be paid at the Branch Offices of The Bank of China elsewhere.

The Chinese Benevolent Association

23680

Every day your complexion

pays toll to dust and wind

The rough, cold winds chap and roughen the skin; dry heated air draws and parches it. The constant strain under which we live—the ceaseless activity of crowded days, the constant effort, the lack of rest—all these things take daily toll of the complexion.

You can protect your complexion from the wear and tear of both summer and winter—can prevent that tired, drawn look from appearing in your face, by giving your skin the care it needs.

Apply a little Pond's Vanishing Cream when you motor or travel; rub it in lightly. This will protect the sensitive pores from grit and grime, will keep your skin free from that parched feeling that generally follows exposure to dust and dirt.

It has a wonderfully beautifying effect, and as a base for powder it is so effective that one powdering is sufficient for the whole evening.

This fragrant, dewy cream contains a skin-softening ingredient of great value, one that skin specialists recognize as most efficient in keeping the skin supple, for giving it the transparent freshness everyone admires.

Send for free samples

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VANISHING CREAM

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If your car needs repairs SEE US. We have reorganized our Repair Department and have employed a skilled staff of reliable and efficient mechanics — men who really know cars and are aided by the most modern and efficient mechanical appliances and labor-saving machinery.

Our knowledge in

MOTOR-CAR REPAIRING

makes our Service Department equal to any emergency, no repairs too small or too big for us.

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Phones: West 197 and 131
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21 DAYS' SPECIAL SALE

Ending May 28th

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Ladies' BLOUSES, Beautiful Voile Flouncings, SILKS Hosiery, Etc.

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Nanking Road

The Annual Rifle Meeting

The following is the complete list of events and prize winners in the recent annual meeting of the Shanghai Rifle Association

The members of the American Co. were very successful again this year, capturing 27 prizes out of 82; next came the First Reserves with 21 and "A" Co., British, with 13. The four highest aggregate scorers for 19 ranges fired were members of the American Co., with Caps. S. A. Ransom leading. This is the fourth time that he has won the Grand Aggregate, which constitutes a record. Pte. O. L. Ilbert of the First Reserves won the "A" class Championship with a fine score of 98 points. He also won first prize in event 2 with 68 out of 70. In each of these two events he scored a "possible" at 500 yards, thereby creating a record in the annals of the S.R.A. by making two possibles in the same rifle meeting. Pte. R. I. Ito of the Japanese Co. won the Ladies Prize, 1st event, 1, and 5, and 1st in the "D" class aggregate and Bulls eye. The "Tyro" aggregate (for competitors who had never won a prize in any S.R.A. competition including present meeting) was won Priv. Y. S. Fong of the Chinese Co. with 390 points. Pte. H. Bone of the First Reserves was second, with 385.

Grand Aggregate (Classes)

"A" Class: S. A. Ransom 638, W. E. Sauer 637, T. C. Britton 634, G. F. Ashley 627, W. Lancaster 625.

"B" Class: W. G. Smith 598, R. F. Wilner 582, H. Lane 579, H. W. Lambert 572, E. W. Godfrey 568.

"C" Class: H. F. Cranfield 439, C. Reeves 426, H. F. Bradley 417, A. Dahl 405, P. D. Sullivan 397.

"D" Class: R. I. Ito 440, A. L. Mottu 412, F. T. Smith 411, K. D. Chen 403, E. Fasting 401.

Note: "C" and "D" classes scores at the long ranges are not included in the grand aggregate.

Bulls Eye Prize (one each class)

"A" Class: W. E. Sauer 86.

"B" Class: R. F. Wilner 59.

"C" Class: H. F. Cranfield 50.

"D" Class: R. I. Ito 44.

Event 1—Class Championships.

"A" Class: O. L. Ilbert 98, W. E. Sauer 97, R. K. Hykes 95, A. F. Diniz 94.

"B" Class: W. G. Smith 91, J. M. Diniz 91, E. W. Godfrey 87, H. Lane 87.

"C" Class: H. F. Cranfield 91, C. Reeves 87, H. F. Bradley 87, H. Pries'ley 83.

"D" Class: R. I. Ito 97, F. T. Smith 92, A. S. Goldsmith 90, A. L. Mottu 84.

Event 2: O. L. Ilbert 68, H. Cranfield 64, E. Fasting 64, A. M. Collaco 63, R. F. Wilner 63.

Event 3: F. T. Smith 66, K. D. Chen 66, W. G. Smith 65, H. Lane 65, W. J. Terrill 63.

Event 4: G. F. Ashley 64, A. Q. Adamson 63, F. E. Hodges 62, G. V. Jensen 62, K. D. Chen 61.

Event 5: R. I. Ito 67, F. W. Snape 65, W. E. Sauer 64, H. Lane 63, H. F. Cranfield 62.

Event 6: A. Dahl 68, T. C. Britton 63, D. McAllister 63, G. H. A. Snow 62, P. G. Tate 62.

Event 7: C. Reeves 67, A. L. Mottu 66, H. W. Lambert 63, W. Lancaster 62, H. Kodaira 62.

Event 8: F. T. Smith 96, H. Priestley 94, R. F. Wilner 93, W. E. Sauer 92, T. C. Britton 91.

Event 9: H. F. Bradley 94, S. A. Ransom 88, T. C. Britton 86, E. Fasting 86, R. I. Ito 85.

"Tyro" Aggregate: Y. S. Fong 390, H. Bone 385.

"H.P.S." Prizes: O. L. Ilbert (twice 500 yards), G. F. Ashley (once 300 yards), T. C. Britton (once 700 yards), H. F. Bradley (once 700 yards), H. F. Cranfield (once 500 yards), A. L. Mottu once 600 yards).

Summaries (Prizes)

	1st	2nd	3rd	4th	5th	total
"A" Class	5	5	5	6	4	=25
"B" Class	3	4	6	5	3	=21
"C" Class	7	4	2	2	2	=17
"D" Class	6	4	3	3	3	=19
	21	17	16	16	12	=82

	Entries	Prizes
American Co.	20	27*
First Reserves	18	21†
"A" Co. British	18	13
Japanese	15	5
Maritime Co	6	4
Chinese Co.	3	4
Swiss Rifle Club	1	3
Portuguese Co.	5	2
"B" Co. British	2	2
Second Reserves	5	1

*3 "H.P.S." prizes.
†3 "H.P.S." prizes.

One hundred and five members entered for the meeting and ninety seven competed.

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Refracting and Manufacturing

Crookes, Torics,
AND
Kryptoks

CHINESE OPTICAL CO.
P.359 Nanking Road

INDOOR SPORTS By Tad

SO WHEN THIS JOHNDARM CRACKS AT ME IN POLLY VOU I COMES RIGHT BACK AN' JAYS SKEE MA BOO MAGENA QUASI VALAM SKADEE?
HOME MADE FRENCH
YES- RIGHT YOU WERE TO TALK RIGHT BACK— I TOOK A CORRESPONDENCE COURSE IN FRENCH Y'KNOW
AIN'T LEARNIN WONDERFUL? JUST LISTEN TO JOE TALKIN FRENCH LIKE A REAL NATIVE — MYRTLE KNOWS EVERYTHING HE JAYS TOO
I REMEMBER WHEN HE COULDN'T SPEAK ENGLISH - HE SURE DID LEARN IN THAT THERE WAR-
INDOOR SPORTS
LISTENING TO THE RETURNED HERO SPILL A LOT OF BUNK FRENCH AT THE NEIGHBORS WHO TRY TO BULL HIM THAT THEY KNOW IT TOO.
TAD '8

Yachting Season Opened

The Shanghai Yacht Club held the opening cruise of the season Sunday under ideal weather conditions, eight yachts sailing up river to Dongku. The Foam was towed up stream and visitors were received on board by Commodore Byrne after the boats arrived. After tiffin a race home was arranged under a sealed handicap the yachts finishing in the following times after a good run:

	H.	M.	S.
Eveline	4	36	00
Haikuan	4	37	00
Violet	4	37	00
Oistos	4	37	45
Bubbles	4	30	00
Ella	4	40	27
Seagull	4	41	15
Viking	4	42	00

'Oh, Baby'

Laura Guerite and George Ross featured in vaudeville specialties which were the real hits of "Oh, Baby" at the Lyceum Theater last night. The production, in six scenes, is a melange of vaudeville and musical comedy and is one of the best productions staged by the company. It will be repeated tonight.

COLLEGE CLUB TO MEET

The American Woman's Club meets at the Shanghai Baptist College this afternoon when husbands of the club members will be guests. If the weather is fair children also will be invited. A picnic supper will be served at 6 o'clock.

GILL'S PITCHING FEATURE OF SHANGHAI TEAM START

Hurler Fans 15 But Sailors Beat Local Hitless Wonders By 6-4 Score

Gill pitched good ball against the U.S.S. Wilmington nine at the Race Course but poor support accorded him by the locals gave the sailors a victory over the Shanghai team. The score was 6-4.

It was the first game for Shanghai and other than Gill's hurling was devoid of features. Crow played a nice game at third and hit a double and single while Tangermann was the big gun for the bluejackets with a double and triple, both timely. Gill fanned 15.

The lineups:

Wilmington. — Tangermann 1b, Pressey cf, Lawler c, Somerville 2b, Edsall ss, Keaton 3b, Torre lf, Clinton rf, Sanders p.

Shanghai.—Crow 3b, Riddick lf, Gill p, Bradley c, Hoffman ss, French 2b, Smith 1b, Pomeroy rf, Sokall cf, Wilhoit lb.

Umpires: Logan, Bristow.

Score by innings 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9
Wilmington .. 0 1 1 0 1 0 2 1 *—6
Shanghai .... 0 1 0 0 0 0 1 1 1—4

AUSTRALIANS DEFEAT ESSEX

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, May 20.—The Australian Imperial Forces team which is touring England has beaten Essex by an inning and 114 runs.

SEE
"Sporting Life"

Italians In Siberia Defeat Bolsheviki

Expeditionary Force Breaks Enemy Resistance After Eight Days' Fighting

Word of a successful offensive by the Italian forces in Siberia against the Bolsheviki is contained in a telegram received at the Italian Consulate here from the Legation in Peking. The telegram follows:

Peking, May 25.—Colonel Fassini Camossi telegraphs that the Italian forces in Siberia after eight days of hard and difficult fighting against Bolshevik contingents have victoriously broken enemy resistance, advancing more than twenty versts in two days, following up the enemy, that is withdrawing terrorised.

The enthusiasm and endurance of the Italian forces has provoked the admiration of the Allied Commanders who take every opportunity to praise their achievements.

Sign. Garbasso.

PURE
SWEET
WHOLESOME
APPLE CIDER
At all clubs, hotels and stores.
Connell Bros. Co.,
Agents

St. Andrew's Bursary Prizes Are Awarded

The St. Andrew's Society announces that the following bursaries has been awarded on the results of this year's examination, which was conducted by Mr. R. G. Dowie of the Ellis Kadoorie Public School.

1st—Anna Pearson, Shanghai Public School for Girls, $100.

2nd—J. R. Milligan, Shanghai Public School for Boys, $60.

3rd—C. Duncan, Shanghai Public School for Boys, $40.

CASTORIA
for Infants and Children.

The Effects of Opiates.

THAT INFANTS are peculiarly susceptible to opium and its various preparations, all of which are narcotic, is well known. Even in the smallest doses, if continued, these opiates cause changes in the functions and growth of the cells, which are likely to become permanent, causing imbecility, mental perversion, a craving for alcohol or narcotics in later life. Nervous diseases, such as intractable nervous dyspepsia and lack of staying powers, are a result of dosing with opiates or narcotics to keep children quiet in their infancy. The rule among physicians is that children should never receive opiates in the smallest doses for more than a day at a time, and only then if unavoidable.

The administration of Anodynes, Drops, Cordials, Soothing Syrups and other narcotics to children by any but a physician cannot be too strongly decried, and the druggist should not be a party to it. Children who are ill need the attention of a physician, and it is nothing less than a crime to dose them willfully with narcotics. Castoria contains no narcotics if it bears the signature of Chas. H. Fletcher.

The signature of Chas. H. Fletcher guarantees genuine Castoria

Physicians Recommend Castoria.

"Your preparation known as Castoria I have used for years in children's complaints and I have found nothing better."
JOHN J. LEPPA, M. D.,
Cleveland, Ohio.

"I have prescribed your Castoria in many cases and have always found it an efficient and speedy remedy.
A. F. PEELER, M. D., St. Louis, Mo.

"For several years I recommended your 'Castoria' and shall always continue to do so, as it has invariably produced beneficial results."
EDWIN F. PARDEE, M. D., New York City.

"I have used your Castoria in my own household with good results, and have advised several patients to use it for its mild, laxative effect and freedom from harm."
EDWARD PARRISH, M. D.,
Brooklyn, N. Y.

"Your Castor. is a meritorious household remedy. It is purely vegetable and acts as a mild cathartic. Above all, it does no harm, which is more than can be said of the great majority of children's remedies."
VICTOR H. COFFMAN, M. D., Omaha, Neb.

"Your Castoria holds the esteem of the medical profession in a manner held by no other proprietary preparation. It is a sure and reliable medicine for infants and children. In fact it is the universal household remedy for infantile ailments."
J. A. PARKER, M. D., Kansas City, Mo.

Children Cry for Fletcher's Castoria.

In Use For Over 30 Years.

THE CENTAUR COMPANY, NEW YORK CITY.

KAHN SYSTEM OF FIREPROOF CONSTRUCTION

With two outstanding features of excellence:

(1) Prompt and intelligent service by capable engineers in every part of the world.

(2) The best products obtainable, developed by men who know. Stocks available in Shanghai.

RIB BARS, EXPANDED RIB METAL, PRESSED STEEL BEAMS, RIB LATH, HY RIB, MASONRY PAINTS, TRUSCON WATER PROOFING PASTE.

We invite consultation and co-operation

Special Engineering Service Will Reduce Construction Costs.

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BRITISH
TYRES FOR BRITISH
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BUY THE TYRE THAT WILL
PROVE QUALITY OF SERVICE

R. O. M. TYRES

Stocked by
SHANGHAI GARAGE CO.
SHANGHAI
Sole Agents

AS SUPPLIED
TO
H. M. WAR OFFICE

PRESIDENT TO MEET NORTHERN DELEGATES

Stage Is Set For Success Or Failure Of Peace Party's Projects

(From Our Own Correspondent)

Peking, May 24.—Three members of the Northern peace delegation, including Chu Chi-chien, the chief delegate, and Wu Ting-chang arrived here this evening and will interview the President tomorrow. The stage is thus set for the success or failure of the Northern peace party's attempt to solve the country's internal difficulties without further resort to war.

On the one side there are the President and the Premier, supported by the remnants of the Club of 1913 and the public opinion represented by a great majority of the nation's non-political community, but without either funds or military backing. On the other side are the militarists, headed by Tuan Chi-jui, Hsu Shih-cheng and Chang Yun-pung, the Minister of War, and bolstered up by such funds as the Tsao Ju-lin communications clique, which includes General Ting Shih-yuan, Director of the Peking-Suiyuan Railway and Acting Director of the Kinhan Railway, can provide for them.

The President has made up his mind that the eight demands of the South are impossible as a basis for any negotiation and will so instruct Chu Chi-chien and his colleagues tomorrow. He is, however, hopeful of a reconciliation and peace by negotiation and thinks that consultation with the Northern delegates now here will result in some plan that will be acceptable to both parties. He and his cabinet will stand or fall by this plan, whatever it may be.

The militarists and Anfuites are opposed to Chu Chi-chien and Wu Ting-chang for what they consider their pro-Southern attitude and for their recent proposal that both of the present parliaments be dissolved in favor of the so-called Old Parliament. They are also opposed to a resumption of the Peace Conference and a peace by negotiation, which will put the President and the Premier firmly in the saddle and result in the eclipse of the militarist ambitions. But, if the Peace Conference must be reopened, the Anfu men and the Tuan-Little Hsu group are frank in saying that Chu Chi-chien and Wu Ting-chang should not be included in the Northern delegation.

The militarists do not, however, expect that the Conference of Shanghai will be reopened. The rumor of several days back that they were planning a large loan on the security of one of the country's largest railways has now become more than a rumor; and it is confidently asserted in official circles here that General Ting Shih-yuan has negotiated a Yen 20,000,000 Japanese loan on the security of the Kinhan Railway. Thus there is an immediate prospect of funds for the military party.

Three points are brought up by the militarists in their case against the present government. They say that it has failed in its efforts to obtain peace by negotiation, that the North has yielded every concedable point and yet failed to bring the South to terms; they say that the Government has not been able to control the student movement, towards which its stand has been such as to alienate the sympathies of both the students and the people as a whole; and, finally, they accuse the Government of being responsible for the diplomatic failure at Paris and of placing too great a reliance upon the pledges of America and the European Powers.

The accusation against the Government for the failure of the Shanghai Conference is of local use to the militarists in strengthening their position, but is insignificant in comparison with the charges relative to the student movement and the Tsingtau failure. These are great, inspired battlecries obviously calculated to rally the students and the entire nation to the cause of Generals Tuan, Hsu and Ting. The militarists will help the students, and the Japanese, always friendly to the Tuan party, will keep the militarists high on the wave of popularity by the unconditional return of Tsingtau to a Tuan ministry.

China Political Notes From Chinese Press

Owing to the Wuhu outbreak against Japanese the Government will issue an order warning the merchants and people against prejudicing China's foreign relations. A circular was telegraphed to the provinces Saturday requiring the military and civil governors to take precautionary steps and suppress all trouble.

Tuchun Li Hou-chi of Fukien has reported to the Joint Bureau of the General Staff and the Ministry of War the death of General Tung Kuo-hsuan, commander of the Chekiang Expeditionary Forces in Fukien, and requested it to urge General Tsang Chi-ping to return to Fukien at once.

The Cabinet has decided to restrict the amount of notes to be issued by official and commercial banks with a view to improving the value of the Government Banks' Peking notes.

Mr. Yuan Shih-tao, Vice-Minister of Education, is eager to resign, having failed to end the strike of the schools.

The use of the term "Dwarf Slaves" to describe the Japanese drew a protest from the Japanese Legation in Peking Saturday; and the government has warned the various patriotic organisations against the further use of the words.

Mr. Chu Chi-chien, accompanied by the other Northern peace delegates, called on the President Sunday and left for Tientsin in the evening.

British Military Expert Lectures In U.S.

Major General Maurice

Major-General Sir Frederick Barton Maurice, chief director of the military operations of the British War Office from 1915-18, recently arrived in New York from Halifax. He is the first general officer of the Allied armies to visit the United States since the signing of the armistice, and will make a tour of the principle cities of the country lecturing upon war and the League of Nations.

PASSENGERS FROM SHINYO CROWD SHANGHAI HOTELS

Big List Arrives From Hongkong Including More Chinese Athletes From Olympic

Sixty-five passengers arriving on the Shinyo Maru from Hongkong shortly after midnight Sunday night and many through passengers who came to Shanghai from Woosung so taxed the capacity of local hotels that the manager of the Astor House allowed ten people to sleep in the ball room. Beds were also placed in the hotel offices and the lobby. The situation was much the same at the Palace and all other hotels were crowded.

The remaining Chinese athletes who went to the Manila Olympic games from the North arrived on the Shinyo accompanied by Mr. R. C. Clack, acting secretary of the China Committee of the Far Eastern Athletic Association, and Dr. Arthur Shoemaker of the Peking Normal School, head coach of the China team. The athletes leave for Tientsin and Peking tonight.

Mr. J. S. Reis, President of the Manila Trading and Supply Company, accompanied by his wife and son; Lady Rees-Davis of Hongkong and daughter, Mr. H. S. Everett, Mr. and Mrs. G. V. Hayes, Mr. and Mrs. A. M. Hicks and Mrs. L. B. Matson were among the passengers for this port. Mr. Carson Taylor, publisher of the Manila Daily Bulletin, was a through passenger.

The Shinyo left for Japan ports and San Francisco yesterday afternoon taking a big list of passengers from Shanghai including Mr. and Mrs. F. A. Robinson, Mr. and Mrs. J. A. Moller, Mr. E. C. Allan, manager of the Walkover Shoe Store; Mr. and Mrs. J. A. Trevor-Thomas and Mr. and Mrs. A. Murray-Young. Mr. Charles A. McDonough, Manila attorney, left for Yokohama.

VENEZUELA DUE FRIDAY

The Pacific Mail Steamship Company liner Venezuela is expected to arrive at the China Merchants' Central Wharf late Friday afternoon. The liner brings mails and 1,200 tons of cargo for Shanghai.

Bringing 1,500 tons of cargo for Shanghai, the China Mail Steamship Company liner Nanking will arrive from Kobe on Saturday. The Nanking goes to Hongkong and will then sail for Vladivostok to take troops to San Francisco.

The China of the China Mail line, which left Shanghai on April 25, arrived at San Francisco May 17, according to a cable received yesterday by Mr. F. C. Charman, local agent.

BRITAIN RELEASES TEA TO HOLD PRICES DOWN

Announcement Of Policy Of Food Ministry Is Made In Commons

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, May 20.—In the House of Commons today Mr. C. A. McCurby, Parliamentary Secretary to the Ministry of Food, stated that the Food Ministry is taking steps to prevent a rise in the wholesale price of tea by releasing larger quantities to wholesale dealers. At least thirty million pounds would be sold by auction in June and a further twenty-five million pounds would be ballotted if applications for that amount were received.

The announcement of these releases has already resulted in a reduction of wholesale prices, except for the finest grades.

Chang Tsai-yang Goes To New Foochow Post

Takes Over Work Of General Tung Pao-hsuan Who Recently Died

General Chang Tsai-yang, commander of the Second Division of Northern Troops in Chekiang, left Shanghai together with his retinue last night on the steamer Feiching for Amoy on his way to Foochow to take over the work of General Tung Tao-hsuan, whose death has been announced.

General Chang arrived in Shanghai Sunday and stayed at the Arsenal as a guest of General Lu Yung-hsiang, the Shanghai Defense Commissioner, during the sojourn.

COMMONS HEARS PLANS FOR RELEASE OF SHIPS

Policy Is To Return Vessels As Soon As Troops Are Cared For

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, May 19.—In the House of Commons today in the course of a statement on the estimates of the Ministry of Shipping, Mr. Leslie Wilson said the policy of the Ministry to release shipping from control as early as possible after attention had been given to demobilisation and repatriation.

By the end of July, he said, he believed all the Australians, Canadians and New Zealanders available for repatriation would have left Great Britain.

The policy in releasing ships, he said, was to return the tonnage as soon as possible to the routes from which it had been withdrawn.

By May 6 240 standard ships, amounting to a million tons, had been completed. In August, 1914, the total of the world's ocean-going steamers was 40 million tons, of which Great Britain owned 18½ millions; whereas at the beginning of 1919 the figures were 36½ millions and 15½ millions respectively.

Japan Growing Poppy, Says Osaka Message

(Reuter's Pacific Service)

Peking, May 24.—A despatch received in Korea from Osaka states that a large amount of opium is being grown in Japan this year, as the Government is encouraging poppy cultivation for "medicinal purposes."

The council of the co-operating Japanese Churches have appointed a committee to go to Korea and investigate conditions there.

Belgium's Minister To Tokio Goes Home

(Reuter's Pacific Service)

Tokio, May 24.—The Belgian Minister, Count della Faille de Leverghem, is leaving today for home on furlough via America.

KODAK Finishing
Fastest and best work in town.
Get your work done right.
Burr 2 Broadway

Commissioner Yang Leaves For Peking

Extension Of Boundaries Of Settlement One Of Things To Be Discussed

Mr. Yang Tcheng, Commissioner of Foreign Affairs, left Shanghai for Peking last night by the Nanking train. It is understood that his mission is to consult the Peking authorities over the proposed taking over of the International Mixed Court and the extension of the Settlement boundaries.

PACIFIC MAIL FREIGHTER TO CARRY CZECH WOUNDED

Archer Is Commandeered At Hongkong And Will Take 2,000 Disabled From Vladivostok

The Archer, United States Shipping Board feighter assigned to the Pacific Mail Steamship Company for permanent operation, has been requisitioned by the American Government for the transportation of 2,000 wounded Czecho-Slovak soldiers from Vladivostok to Seattle.

Work on transforming the freighter into a troop ship has started at Hongkong and the Archer will be ready for the journey to Vladivostok in another two weeks.

The Archer is one of the first freighters of the United States Shipping Board to be sent to the Orient. The steamer brought 14,000 tons of cargo to ports in the Far East and was getting ready to load for San Francisco when the commandeering orders were received at Hongkong.

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Tycos
on the Temperature Instrument you buy

IT is on all recording instruments and regulating devices made by us and means standard apparatus—precision, reliability and permanence.

We equip manufacturing plants of all kinds with Temperature Indicating, Recording and Controlling Instruments.

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Our line of manufacture includes:
Household Thermometers
Industrial Thermometers
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Temperature, Pressure and Time Regulators
Hygrometers
Hydrometers Barometers
Pocket Compasses
Surveying Compasses
Air Meters Hand Levels
Sphygmomanometers
Fever Thermometers, etc., etc.

Write today for literature. Address
Taylor Instrument Companies
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There's a Tycos Thermometer for Every Purpose.
301

WOMAN'S CLUB TO HAVE GARDEN PARTY SATURDAY

Tea, Tennis And Dancing On Program For Closing Function Of Season

On next Saturday afternoon the spacious grounds of the Columbia Country Club will be the scene of a real "old fashioned" garden party, when the members of the American Woman's Club and their guests will relax for an afternoon of tea, tennis, dancing and good fellowship generally after an unprecedented year of Club activities.

The party will be held between the hours of 4:30 and 7:30 p.m. and both gentlemen and ladies will be admitted by invitation from Club members.

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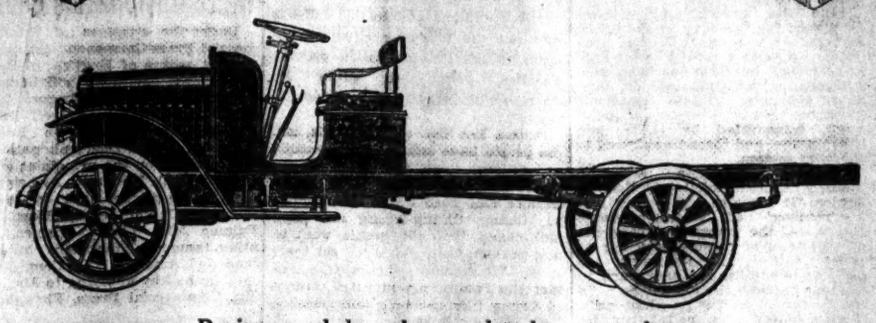

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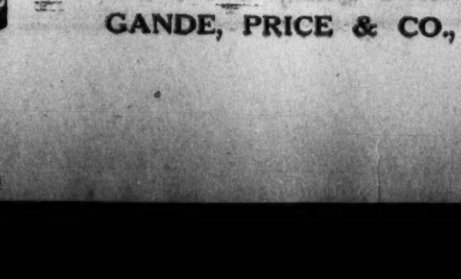

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USED TREES AS RADIO TOWERS DURING WAR

Gen. Squier Reveals Army Secret And Demonstrates Important Wireless Discovery

EVERY ACORN A 'RECEIVER'

Messages Caught From Ships At Sea And European Stations—Began Experiment In 1904

Washington, April 25.—Discovery that every tree is a potential wireless tower was announced today by Major General Squier, chief signal officer of the army, revealing another war secret and telling the story of how, while hostilities were on ashore and afloat, the American army with a string of stations using treetops as atennae, read messages from ships at sea and the principal radio stations.

General Squier made his disclosure in a paper read before the Physical Society of America, meeting at the United States Bureau of Standards. Afterward he took the scientists out into the woods near the Bureau and demonstrated a portable field laboratory erected there for experiments in development of the discovery. He showed how Nature's wireless tower was nothing more than a tall tree, preferably eucalyptus, with a small wire netting spread below and an insulated wire hanging from a spike driven near the top.

The paper, which discussed the phenomenon in technical detail, described how the General began experiments in 1904 with a view to using growing trees as antennae, his attention having been attracted to the subject by the discovery during army maneuvers at Camp Atascadero, California, that telegraph and telephone buzzers, inoperative with ordinary grounding because of the dry season and unusual character of the soil, became operative when connected with the trunk or roots of a tree.

Like the underground wireless developed for the navy by James H. Rogers, the tree top radio has been used with perfect results so far only in receiving, but also has been used successfully for transmission over short distances. Radio telephonic messages have been received through trees, transmitted by them into Washington, and there transferred to the wire system.

"From the moment an acorn is planted in fertile soil," said General Squier, "it becomes a 'detector' and a 'receiver' of electro-magnetic waves, and the marvelous properties of this receiver through agencies at present entirely unknown to us, are such as to vitalise the acorn and to produce in time the giant oak. Its the power of multifying plant cells it may, indeed, be called an incomparable 'amplifier.'

"From this angle of view, we may consider that trees have been pieces of electrical apparatus from their beginning and with their manifold chains of living cells are absorbers, conductors and radiators of the long electro-magnetic waves as used in the radio art.

"For our present purpose we may consider, therefore, a growing tree as a highly organised piece of living earth to be used in the same manner as we now use the earth as a universal conductor for telephony and telegraphy and other electrical purposes."

Strike Of Students Closes 61 Schools

(Continued from Page 1)

which the Japanese cannot view with any satisfaction. Furthermore, on May 2 the Peking Chen Pao and Kuo Ming Kung Pao published an article by Lin Chang-min, ex-Minister of Justice, on the 'Diplomatic Question' in which it was stated that, although Shantung had just been lost, it could still be saved by the united force of China's four hundred millions. The present anti-Japanese attitude of the Chinese people, culminating in the boycott, can to some degree be traced to this article; and the attention of the Chinese Government is herewith drawn to it, with the request that Lin Chang-min be instructed to refrain from the publication of sentiments of this nature."

Japanese Not Mentioned

Lin Chang-min's article referred to in the Japanese note makes no mention of the Japanese and goes no further than to urge the Chinese people to present to the Government a moral front united for the restoration of the Leased Territory to China and a governmental policy that shall render impossible forever the sale of the people's territorial rights by traitorous officials.

Barring the outbreak against Tsao Ju-lin and the raiding of his house on May 4, the attitude of the students, merchants and all classes of the Chinese community who are standing out for what they deem the nation's rights has been one of passive, but none the less efficient, resistance. The students and merchants and representatives of all people's societies here point out that no Japanese have been attacked by them, and that they would deplore violence to Japanese life and property as much as any one else. The guiding motive of their movement is to arouse the whole nation to insist upon a government that will be strong and honest enough to prevent any further catastrophe like the loss of Tsingtau, and they do not mean to weaken their cause by gratuitous attacks upon the lives and property of the Japanese.

Action Is Taken

The Government's action in reply to the Japanese note was to send out a circular Cabinet telegram to all the provinces last night, instructing officials to see to it that foreign life and property are respected.

In further connection with the student movement, which is gradually reaching the proportions of a great popular movement for territorial integrity and self-determination, your correspondent is in receipt of information from Shantung that the soldiers of the Fifth Division of the Chinese army stationed in that province have held several secret meetings within the past ten days and are now determined to support the students with all means at their disposal. They have resolved to carry out the Japanese boycott and have defined their foreign policy as one of "blood and iron." By this they mean that China must support her claims by force if she cannot obtain recognition for them by peaceful methods.

Soldiers Issue Call

The soldiers' council of the Fifth Division has likewise put itself on record as wishing to arouse China's four hundred millions and to this end has sent out the following circular telegram to the student bodies, people's societies, newspapers, guilds and Chambers of Commerce throughout the country:

"China lost her case at Paris, and the people have arisen. Even women and children know that the country's rights have been bartered away by traitors like Tsao Ju-lin, Lu Chung-yu, Chang Chung-hsiang and Hsu Shih-chang; and the people want to bite through their skins and eat them alive. We rejoiced when we learned that the Peking students had thrashed Chang Chung-hsiang and smashed Tsao Ju-lin's house.

"The students started the popular movement in Peking, and everywhere the people have responded by boycotting Japanese goods. It is our duty to protect the country and the people in the country; and this we shall do with 'blood and iron.'

"The soldiers of this country should wake up and forget the words 'North and South,' words which have been a source of nothing but ruin to our country. The nations of the Allied world always told us that right was to conquer over might, but where can we in China find justice today? Certainly not at the Conference of Paris. If this country does not unite and as one man stand up and fight for its integrity, for its very existence, we shall all undergo the fate of Korea. We must first clean our own house and get rid of the four traitors, who must be removed if we are to have peace and unity and strength.

"Signed by 10,080 soldiers belonging to the different units of the Fifth Division."

Is National Awakening

The resolutions of the Fifth Division come at a time when the students' strike has extended to Shanghai, Tientsin, Changsha and many other places all over the country and is looked upon here as a sign that the patriotic movement in China, started by the students of Peking on May 4, is developing into a great national awakening. The Chinese soldier, provided he is fed, housed and paid, is slow to stir from the routine of his daily life, and people's movements are generally the last things he goes in for. Hence the effects of the Shantung soldiers' action will bear watching.

There have been attempts to divert the national movement into new channels and to make it anti-foreign rather than anti-Tsao Ju-lin, anti-military and anti-Japanese, but there are no signs up to the present that these efforts have met with any success. The students and the people are disappointed and indignant over the loss of Tsingtau, and they fail to understand why the Western nations could not give the Chinese claims better support; but there is no animosity towards the foreigners of the West. What the people here want is peace at home; the return of Tsingtau and the blood of the three men whom they regard as responsible for its loss; and any kind of goods except Japanese goods.

Minister Recovers

Mr. Chang Chung-hsiang, former Minister to Japan, has recovered from the injuries received during the recent demonstration of Peking students and has left the Japanese Hospital. He is, however, still suffering from insomia.

A proposal has been made to the Alumni Association of Nanyang College to strike out the name of Chang from the list of alumni of the college in view of his alleged treacherous conduct. The association will act on the proposal at a meeting next Sunday. The proposal was made by Mr. Zua Zoong-hui, editor of the Hsin Shen Pao.

ENGLISH PHONETICS COURSE

Under the auspices of the Commercial Press Correspondence School a short course of English phonetics for Chinese beginners will be given during July 27 and August 10 by Prof. Tseu Yih-zan, a well known Chinese teacher of the English language. Prof. Tseu's phonetic system is based on the principles of the International Phonetic Association; that is, the system used by Walter Ripman, Daniel Jones, Harold E. Palmer, Miss Laura Soames, and other famous phoneticians in England and America. Further details may be had by applying to Mr. J. Y. Ku, Commercial Press, Shanghai.

Passengers Arrived

Per N.S. s.s. Hsin Ningshao from Ningpo: Messrs. A. Roose, C. H. Tricker J. S. Grant.

Per C.N. s.s. Shengking from Tientsin: Mr. and Mrs. Sate, Mrs. Hagan.

Per C.N. s.s. Hsin Peking from Ningop: Mr. and Mrs. Rose, Mr. J. F. White.

Per C.N. s.s. Ngankin from Hankow: Mrs. Austin, Miss Shaw, Mr. and Mrs. Smith, Messrs. Charles, Kothberg, Kenyon.

Per C.N. s.s. Fengtien from Tientsin: Mrs. O. Jenseen and 2 children, Mr. and Mrs. Loup and 3 children, Mr. Deas.

Per N.S. s.s. Ningshao from Hankow: Mrs. Kanelbard, Mrs. Klein, Miss Klein, Miss Terrute, Mrs. Terrute, Miss G. Beach.

Per C.N. s.s. Suiyang from Hongkong: Mrs. S. A. Miur, Lieut. Cressy, Messrs. E. Barche, Pao, Chung, J. W. Price, H. Campbell.

Per I.-C. s.s. Tuckwo from Hankow: Miss Judah, Mr. and Mrs. D. T. Gobbing, Mrs. and Mrs. Barry and 2 children, Mrs. Hall, Mr. S. W. Hansi; from Kiukiang: Mr. W. E. Sonter.

Per N.Y.K. s.s. Omi Maru from Japan: Mr. and Mrs. J. Kimura, Mrs. J. Blum, Mrs. T. Takahashi and child, Mr. and Mrs. Iguchi, Mrs. E. C. Kaufman, Messrs. Kobata, T. Shinta, T. Komura, B. G. Smoleff, S. Aho, T. Awono, D. Clayton, Narnibe, I. Fukouka, Endo, Nagao, D. Nagris, R. K. Rodfer, H. Kessisoglon.

Per N.Y.K. s.s. Kaga Maru from Japan: Miss M. Joyce, Messrs. J. Wickstenn, L. V. Long, Sakurai, K. Miwo, Imowo, J. H. Box, Wan.

Per T.K.K. s.s. Shinyo Maru from Hongkong: Mrs. B. Van Bergen, Mrs. F. Beattie, Mrs. E. Bourne, Rev. G. H. Brock, Lady Rees-Davis and child, Misses A. Gallagher, E. B. Morrison, A. Nicholson, M. Senour, Mrs. J. B. Haggin, Mr. and Mrs. G. V. Hayes, Mr. and Mrs. A. M. Hicks and child, Mrs. A. Isenberg and maid, Mrs. R. de Journel and 2 daughters, Mr. and Mrs. G. B. de Long, Mrs. L. B. Matson, Mrs. L. Mooser and child, Dr. V. Orr, Mrs. I. D. Ross, Capt. A. W. Riley, Mr. and Mrs. J. S. Reis and son, Dr. T. Tani, Mr. and Mrs. C. F. Weed, Messrs. F. C. Allen, J. F. Burt, P. Beattie, J. A. Baer, F. S. Crowthers, Chas. A. Clark, Chan Chun-man, J. A. Dobbie L. F. Dee, G. R. Edmondson, H. E. Easton, H. S. Everett, C. E. Harvard, H. H. Hall, Kau Ping-op, W. K. Kennedy, F. H. Vanleer, A. L. Matteseon, N. Ohno, G. W. Oilvercrona, R. D. Pinnes, J. D. Stuart, E. B. Temple, C. Threeses, W. F. F. Wenyoo, S. Watanabe, H. Xiques; through passengers for Nagasaki: Mr. and Mrs. E. W. L. Von Faber and daughter, Mr. and Mrs. G. C. C. Kayser and daughter, Messrs. T. Kanazawa, K. Watanabe, Cho Sin; for Kobeff Mrs. Chan Cheng, Miss C. Cahn, Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Dubios and 3 children, Miss E. M. Fleming, Mr. and Mrs. C. L. Iverson, Mr. and Mrs. J. Moraes, Mr. and Mrs. E. Ono and 2 children, Mrs. Wong Lai-shan, Mrs. L. F. Lin and 2 children, Messrs. P. Anzy, S. Ishihara, T. Kajiteni, W. Takeuchi, Mee Man-pow, F. Williams; for Yokohama: Dr. T. C. Arvisu, Mr. and Mrs. D. W. Campbell, Mrs. J. W. Ford, Mr. and Mrs. F. G. Herose, Mrs. G. Hofland, Mrs. A. Metzel, Mr. and Mrs. C Von der Made, Mrs. M. Orthaley and 3 children, Mr. and Mrs. N. F. Romanoff, and child, Rev. and Mrs. A. A. Scott, and child, Mr. and Mrs. W. J. Tutcher, Mr. and Mrs. A. Valentine, Mr. and Mrs. E. Wetzel, Messrs. J. de B. Lancaster, H. Maughanual, E. R. Port, J. Rin, L. Riedhorst, A. M. O. Remedios, H. R. Strause, V. Satz, N. M. C. Versey nMejan, E. E. White; for San Francisco: Mr. and Mrs. R. Aboltiz and infant, Major H. Benhow, Messes Y. P. Baidermann, A. L. Cleland, F. Forte, A. G. Hill, L. A. McConnell, E. M. O'Connor, Lina da Rocha, Edith da Rocha, M. W. Stroul, F. M. da Silva, L. L. and M. E. da Silva, W. Walker, E. E. Ward, Mstrs. B. Harvey, L. F. Janzen, E. P. and A. H. Janzen, Rev. and Mrs. F. A. Janzen, Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Loureiro, Mr. and Mrs. J. Lambert, Mr. and Mrs. M. B. O'Connor, Mr. and Mrs. J. M. da Rocha, Mstr. L. da Rocha, Mrs. V. Rowcliffe, Mrs. A. P. Richmond, Mr. and Mrs. J. K. Smyht, Mr. and Mrs. J. Schwartz, Mrs. L. M. da Silva, Dr and Mrs. C. Walker, Mstrs. C. H. and J. H. Walker, Mr. and Mrs. E. J. Weenick and infant, Mrs. C. M. Young, Mr. and Mrs. F. E. Zuelling, Mstrs. S. and G. Zuelling, Messrs. L. Aboltiz, J. C. Bijleveld, J. F. Bryan, F. W. Carrington, J. H. Hjartved, J. E. Joseph, T. L. Miller, H. J. Mozingo, J. A. Robertson, H. C. Scrubsole, G. G. Smith, S. H. Schwartz, C. Taylor, A. T. Thomson, Tredinnick, F. E. Thange.

A WARNING TO MOTHERS

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(Second Section)

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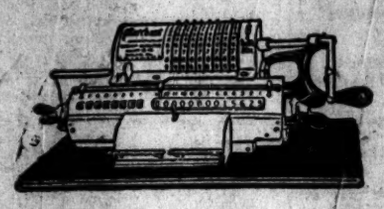

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WANTED, situation by Japanese lady doctor as nurse or assistant in hospital or privately. Taiyo-Kwan, No. 46 Boone Road, Miss. M. Nakamura.

23742 M. 28

WANTED by a lady, situation as general office assistant, or in some other capacity. Slight knowledge of typewriting. Apply to Box 228, THE CHINA PRESS.

23727 M.28

HOUSES WANTED

WANTED to rent, completely furnished six-roomed house, modern conveniences and garden. Preferably in French concession. Apply to Box 223, THE CHINA PRESS.

23709 M.27

Amusement Advertising will be found on Page 16

OFFICES, ETC., TO LET

OFFICE to let in No. 36 Nanking Road, first-floor, two large office rooms, one compradore's and two verandah rooms and lavatory. Office furniture to be taken over. Telephone Central 4795.

23707 J.6

OFFICES to let, new buildings 14 and 16 Canton Road; entire ground-floor and all second-floor, No. 16; one half ground-floor and all second-floor, No. 14. Will divide to suit tenants' requirements. Apply premises or J. T. Hammond, 51 Szechuen Road.

22356

LARGE, bright godown, second floor, Central district. Immediate occupation. Apply to Box 246, THE CHINA PRESS.

22354

MISCELLANEOUS

WANTED, first-class passage by lady to Vancouver per s.s. Empress of Asia on June 14, in exchange for passage per s.s. Empress of Russia on July 12. Premium paid if necessary. Apply to Box 236, THE CHINA PRESS.

23738 M. 29.

LOST OR STOLEN

STRAYED or stolen from 3 Dent Road, young dog, breed between wire-haired terrier and Japanese poodle; answers name of "Jiming." Liberal reward on returning to above address.

23747 M. 28.

APARTMENTS

14-15 Quinsan Gardens
One large front room to let, with full board, to couple or to bachelor. Telephone North 482.

Connaught House
8 Quinsan Gardens
From June 1st, well-furnished large and small rooms with board, every convenience. Centrally located. Terms moderate.

ORIENTAL HOUSE
31 Boone Road.
One large room, and one back, with bath attached, facing garden, moderate prices. Table under the personal supervision of the American proprietress. Telephone North 1102.

23722

TO LET, a large well-furnished room, with board, near Country Club. Apply to Box 232, THE CHINA PRESS.

23728 M.27

TO LET, furnished bedroom with bathroom and verandah, hot baths, breakfast and telephone. Close to trams, Quinsan Garden district, rent $40. Apply to Box 218, THE CHINA PRESS.

23700

COMFORTABLE rooms to let in Bubbling Well; telephone and tennis. Apply to Box 225, THE CHINA PRESS.

23719

TO LET, at very moderate rates, two unfurnished nice and airy rooms, with separate kitchen, bath and servants' room, in a quiet Slavic family. Apply to No. 416 Avenue Joffre.

23717 M.28

TO LET, from 1st June, furnished rooms (large and small), with board, bathroom and verandah attached. Centrally located. Southern aspect. Apply to Box 216, THE CHINA PRESS.

23698 M.27

TO LET, with board, large comfortably furnished room in select neighbourhood. All modern comforts provided, telephone, tennis court, garage, stabling, hot and cold water. Apply to Box 203, THE CHINA PRESS.

HOUSES TO LET

PEITAIHO HOUSES TO RENT
SUMMER, 1919
$250 to Tls. 600

Apply Secretary,
ROCKY POINT ASSOCIATION,
28a Victoria Road, Tientsin.

23656

TO LET at Mokanshan, fine villa, best situation, rent Tls. 300 for season. Apply to Box 217, THE CHINA PRESS.

23699 M.28

TO LET, small furnished house, French-town, near trams and French Club; five rooms, attic, two bathrooms, telephone, garden. 1st August to February. Rent Tls. 70 per month. Apply to Box 220, THE CHINA PRESS.

23702 M.27

MOKANSHAN: To let, for the season, a cool and comfortably furnished house. For particulars apply to Box 222, THE CHINA PRESS.

23705 M.27

TO LET, from June 1st, modern detached residence in fine locality, five rooms. Garden. Tls. 100 per month. 197 Bis Avenue due Roi Albert. China Realty Co., Ltd.

23494

TO LET, 20 Yates Road, detached eight-roomed residence, tennis, garage, stabling. Apply premises or J. T. Hammond, 51 Szechuen Road.

22386

TO LET, 44 Sinza Road, excellent residence of four large and three small rooms. Apply premises or J. T. Hammond, 51 Szechuen Road.

22387

TO LET, 450-E Avenue Joffre, residence of six rooms. Modern improvements. Apply premises or J. T. Hammond, 51 Szechuen Road.

22388

SITUATION VACANT

WANTED, by an import and export firm, experienced European or American to superintend shipping department. Must be thoroughly conversant with China Custom methods, clearing and shipping of merchandise, care and supervision of stored cargo and all matters entering into the handling of incoming and outgoing cargoes. Apply to Box 241, THE CHINA PRESS.

23748 M. 28.

WANTED, reliable export assistant (Eurasian). Must have had previous experience and be well versed in invoicing, cabling and correspondence. Good salary to right man. Immediate vacancy. Please apply, stating full particulars and references, to Box No. 234, THE CHINA PRESS.

23731 M.28

WANTED, foreign lady to act as private secretary. Must be expert stenographer, thoroughly experienced and able to take charge of mailing department. Apply, stating nationality, age, references, and salary desired, to Box 233, THE CHINA PRESS.

23730 M.28

WANTED competent male stenotypist, who has knowledge of office work and willing to go to Kiukiang. Reply to Box 229, THE CHINA PRESS.

23729 M.28

WANTED, lady who has had school training in English and arithmetic, for pleasant office work. State nationality and describe training in English and mathematics. Experience in teaching desirable but not necessary. Apply by letter to Box 205, THE CHINA PRESS.

23674

WANTED, by importing and exporting house, experienced stenographer. In replying state experience, salary wanted, etc. Apply to Box 221, THE CHINA PRESS.

23703 M.27

EDUCATIONAL

CHINESE teacher is willing to give Mandarin lessons to foreigners. Also understands little English and French. Apply to Box 238, THE CHINA PRESS.

23740 J. 8.

PROFESSOR of languages, teaching French, English, Italian and Russian, desires pupils in any of above languages. Address The Professor, 23 Weihaiwei Road, Shanghai.

23744 M. 29.

APARTMENTS WANTED

GOOD room and board, with homelike comforts, wanted by young American. Short walk, vicinity Palace Hotel permanent. Apply to Box 243, THE CHINA PRESS.

23752 M. 27.

Exchange and Mart

FOR SALE, one new Corona typewriter. Apply to Box 242, THE CHINA PRESS.

23749 J. 1.

FOR SALE, baby's pram, reversible, with summer and winter hoods. Price $50. Can be seen by appointment. Apply to Box 239, THE CHINA PRESS.

23743 M. 27.

FOR SALE, one set Encylopaedia Britannica, 29 Volumes, handy size, with bookstand complete, practically new, Mex $100. For further particulars, apply to Box 244, THE CHINA PRESS.

23753 J. 1.

Chinese and Foreign Banking Announcements

Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China

Incorporated by Royal Charter 1853.

Capital	£2,000,000
Reserve Fund	2,000,000
Reserve Liability of Share-holders	£2,100,000

Head Office:
38 Bishopsgate, London, E. C.

Court of Directors:
Sir Montagu Cornish Turner, Chairman.
Sir Duncan Carmichael.
T. Cuthbertson, Esq.
Sir Alfred Dent, K.C.M.G.
W. H. Neville Goschen, Esq.
The Rt. Hon. Lord George Hamilton, G.C.S.I.
W. Foot Mitchell, Esq.
Lewis Alexander Wallace, Esq.

Bankers:
The Bank of England.
The London Joint City & Midland Bank Limited.
The London County and Westminister and Parrs Bank, Limited.
The National Provincial Bank of England, Limited.
The National Bank of Scotland, Limited.

Agencies and Branches:

Amritsar	Iloilo	Puket
Bangkok	Ipoh	Rangoon
Batavia	Karachi	Saigon
Bombay	Klang	Seremban
Calcutta	Kobe	Singapore
Canton	Kuala-Lumpur	Shanghai
Cebu	Madras	Sourabaya
Colombo	Manila	Taiping
Delhi	Medan	(F. M. S.
Haiphong	New York	Tavoy (Lower
Hankow	Peking	Burma)
Hongkong	Penang	Tientsin
	Yokohama	

Shanghai Branch 18 The Bund.

Drafts granted on the above Agencies and Branches and also on the principal Commercial Cities throughout the world. Bills of Exchange bought, Travelling Letters of Credit issued and every description of Banking and Exchange business undertaken.

Interest allowed on Current Deposit Accounts, according to arrangement.

Fixed Deposits are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

A. I. D. STEWART.
Manager.

BANQUE DE L'INDO-CHINE

Capital	Frs. 48,000,000.00
Reserve	Frs. 50,000,000.00

Succursales et Agences:

Bankok	Hanoi	Saigon
Battambang	Hongkong	Shanghai
Canton	Mengtze	Singapore
Djibouti	Noumea	Tientsin
Dondichery	Peking	Tourane
Haiphong	Papoete	
Hankoou	Pnom-Penh	

Bankers:
In France: Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris; Credit Lyonnais; Banque de Paris et des Pays-Bas; Credit Industriel et commercial; Societe Generalle.
In London: The Union of London and Smith's Bank, Ltd.; Comptoir National d'Escompte des Paris; Credit Lyonnais.

This Shanghai Agency undertakes all banking operations and exchange business, grants credits on goods and approved securities and receives deposits on current and fixed deposits according to arrangement.

L. ARDAIN.
Manager.

The Exchange Bank of China

SHANGHAI BRANCH
41 Kiangse Road.

Telephone C. 1941.
Telegraphic Address "Knabex."

Capital ..... Yen 10,000,000

Head Office ..... Peking.
Registered in the Ministry of Finance.

General Banking Business of Every Description transacted.

Foreign and Domestic Exchange Business a specialty. We issue Demand Drafts, T/T, Letters of Credit, Buying and Selling Specie, etc., etc.

Foreign and Domestic Commercial Papers and Bills discounted.

Loans and Advances made on approved Securities.

Interest allowed on current accounts and fixed deposits according to arrangement.

Foreign Agencies at Tokio, Yokohama, Kobe, Osaka, Nagasaki, Moji, Singapore, Bombay, London, New York.

Domestic Agencies at Tientsin, Hankow, Kiukiang, Tsingtao, Dairen, Changchun, Mukden, Foochow, Amoy, Swatow, Hongkong, Canton.

P. C. KONG,
Manager.

Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation

Paid-up Capital	$15,000,000
Reserve Funds:—	
Sterling £1,500,000 @ 2/-	$15,000,000
Silver	21,000,000
	$36,000,000
Reserve liability of Proprietors	$15,000,000

Head Office: HONGKONG

Court of Directors:
J. A. Plummer Esq., Chairman.
E. V. D. Parr Esq., Deputy Chairman.
A. H. Compton Esq.
Hon. Mr. S. H. Dodwell.
G. T. M. Edkins Esq.
C. S. Gubbay Esq.
Hon. Mr. P. H. Holyoak.
Hon. Mr. D. Landale.
W. L. Pattenden Esq.

Chief Manager,
Hongkong—N. J. Stabb.

Branches and Agencies:

Amoy	Ipoh	Penang
Bangkok	Johore	Rangoon
Batavia	Kobe	Saigon
Bombay	Kuala-Lumpur	S. Francisco
Calcutta	London	Shanghai
Canton	Lyons	Singapore
Colombo	Malacca	Sourabaya
Foochow	Manila	Tientsin
Hankow	Nagasaki	Tsingtao
Harbin	New York	Vladivostock
Iloilo	Peking	Yokohama

London Bankers:
London County Westminister and Parr's Bank, Ltd.

Shanghai Branch: 12, The Bund.
Sub-Agency: 9 Broadway.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and on Fixed Deposits according to arrangement.

Local Bills Discounted.

Credits granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, Africa, China, Japan and America.

A. G. STEPHEN,
Manager.

Russo-Asiatic Bank

	Roubles.
Capital (fully-paid)	55,000,000
Reserve Fund	26,960,000
	Kug. Tls.
Capital Contributed by the Chinese Government	2,500,000
Reserve Fund	1,750,000

Head office: Petrograd.
Paris office: 9 Rue Boudreau.
London office: 64 Old Broad Street, E.C. 2.

Bankers:
London: Messrs. Glyn, Mills, Currie & Co.
Paris: Sciete Generale pour favoriser le Development de Commerce et de l'Industrie en France. Banque de Paris et des Pays-Bas.
Lyons: Societe Generale pour favoriser le Development du Commerce et de l'Industrie en France.
Milan: Credito Italiano.

FAR EASTERN BRANCHES:

Bombay	Hailar	Nicolayewsk
Chanchun	Hankow	O/Amur
(Kwan-chendze)	Harbin	Peking
Chefoo	Hongkong	Shanghai
Dairen (Dalny)	Manchouli	Tientsin
	Newchwang	Vladivostock
		Yokohama

85 Branches and Agencies in Russia. Siberia and Mongolia.

SHANGHAI BRANCH

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits in Taels, Dollars and Roubles. Terms on application.

Local Bills discounted. Special facilities for Russian Exchange.

Foreign Exchange on the principal cities of the world bought and sold.

Safe Despoait Boxes.

L. JEZLERSKI,
G. CARRERE.
Managers for Asia.

The National Commercial Bank, Ltd.

Established 1907.

Paid-Up Capital	$1,000,000.00
Reserve Fund	391,347.41

Head Office: Shanghai
Peking and Kiangse Roads.
Tels: Managers' Office: Central 2650
General Office: Central 2613 & 2614

Branches:
Hangchow, Hankow, Peking, Tientsin, Mukden and Harbin.

FOREIGN CORRESPONDENTS
London, New York, San Francisco, Tokio, Yokohama, Kobe and Osaka.

Correspondents at the principal cities throughout China.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Depcsits in Taels, Dollars, Gold Dollars, Sterling and Y according to arrangement.

Interest allowed on Deposits at Call both in Taels and Dollars according to arrangement.

Domestic and Foreign Drafts purchased and sold.

Credit grant on approved securities.

Savings Accounts—4% per annum.

Every description of banking business transacted.

Modern Safe Deposit Boxes For Rent.

Shen Chu Hsu, Manager.
Shu Chin Min, Sub-Manager.
C. C. Yang, Sub-Manager.

The Bank of China

(Specially authorised by Presidential Mandate of 15th April, 1915)

Authorised Capital	$60,000,000.00
Paid-Up Capital	$12,279,800.00
Reserve Fund	$1,298,552.60
Special Reserve Fund	$1,898,933.68

Head Office: Peking.
Branches and Agencies:

Peking	Taiyuan	Shanghai
Tientsin	Kalfong	Hankow
Changchun	Wuhu	Ichang
Antung	Anking	Changsha
Dalny	Hangchow	Nanchang
Moukden	Ningpo	Kiukiang
Newchwang	Nanking	Foochow
Harbin	Chinkiang	Amoy
Kirin	Hsuchow	Canton
Tsinan	Soochow	Hongkong
Chefoo	Wusieh	Swatow
Tsingtau	Yangchow	Chungking

SHANGHAI BRANCH.
3 Hankow Road.

Loans granted on approved Securities. Local Bills discounted. Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits in Taels or Dollars according to arrangement.

Sung Han-chang,
Manager.

Shanghai, 15th February, 1919.

Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation

Savings Bank Office:
12 The Bund, and 9 Broadway.

Deposits of not less than $1, or over $100, will be received at one time.

Not more than $1,200 will be received in one year from any single not at any time exceed the sum of $5,000.

Interest at the rate of 3½ per cent per annum will be allowed on the monthly minimum balance. Deposits may be withdrawn on demand. Accounts will be kept either in Mexican Dollars or Taels, at the option of the depositor.

Depositors will be presented with Pass Books in which all transactions will be entered. Pass Books must be presented when paying in or withdrawing money.

Office Hours—10 a.m. to 3 p.m. Saturday, 10 a.m. to 12 noon.

Commercial Bank of China

Head Office: SHANGHAI

Subscribed Capital Sh. Tls.	5,000,000
Paid-Up Capital Sh. Tls.	2,500,000

Advances made on approved securities. Bills discounted.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts at 2 per cent per annum on daily balance. On Fixed deposits:

For 3 months at 3% per annum.
For 6 months at 4 % per annum.
For 12 months at 5% per annum

On deposits in Dollars according to arrangement.

H. G. MARSHALL,
Chief Manager.

中 孚 銀 行
Chung Foo Union Bank

(Established in 1917.)
Statutes approved by the Government in 1916.
Head Offices: Tientsin

Subscribed Capital	$4,000,000
Paid-Up Capital	$1,020,000

Managing Director:
SUN TAO SAN.
Deputy Managing Director:
NIEH CHI-WEI.

Branches and Agencies in Domestic Cities:

Tientsin	Chinkiang
Shanghai	Soochow
Peking	Wusieh
Hankow	Hangchow
Nanking	Ningpo
Yangchow	Shaohsing
Hsuchow	Canton
Pengpu	Hongkong
Changchun	Changteh
Antung	Chengchow
Kiukiang	

Tsinkiangpu

Agencies and Correspondents in foreign countries:
London: International Banking Corporation.
New York: International Banking Corporation.
San Francisco: International Banking Corporation.
Boston: American Express Company.
Tokio: Bank of Chosen.
Kobe: Bank of Chosen.
Osaka: Bank of Chosen.
Yokohama: Bank of Taiwan.
And also other principal cities in foreign countries.

SHANGHAI BRANCH,
S.441 Ningpo Road.
Tel. Central 1929 Managers' Office.
Tel. Central 2618 General Office.

Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted. Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits both in Taels and Dollars according to arrangement.

Credits granted on approved securities.

Y. R. SUN, Manager.
W. D. ZAH, Sub-Manager.

International Banking Corporation

Head Office:
National City Bank Building
55 Wall Street, New York.

Capital and Surplus	U.S. $6,500,000
Undivided Profits	U.S. $2,563,000.00

H. T. S. Green,
President & General Manager.
London Office:
38 Bishopsgate, E. C.
San Francisco Office:
232 Montgomery Street

Far Eastern Branches
China: Shanghai, Peking Tientsin, Hankow, Hongkong, Canton.
Japan: Yokohama, Kobe.
Philippines: Manila, Cebu.
India: Bombay, Calcutta.
Straits Settlements: Singapore.
Dutch East Indies: Batavia, Soerabaya.

West Indian and Central American Branches:
Republic of Panama: Panama, Colon
Republic of Colombia: Medellin.
Dominican Republic: Santo Domingo, San Pedro de Macoris.
Santiago, Puerto Plata.

In addition to our own Branches, by reason of our close affiliation with *The National City Bank of New York* we are able to offer the facilities of its branches at Bahai, Buenos Aires, Caracas, Genoa, Havana, Montevideo, Moscow, Petrograd, Rio, de Janeiro, San Juan, P. R., Santiago de Cuba, Santos, Sao Paulo Valparaiso, Vladivostock.

Commercial and Travellers' Letters of Credit, Bills of Exchange and Cable Transfers bought and sold. Current accounts opened and Fixed Deposits taken on rates that may be ascertained on application to the Bank.

H. C. GULLAND, Manager.
1a, Kiukiang Road.

THE BANK OF CANTON, LIMITED.

Incorporated 1912.

Capital (fully paid)	H.$	2,000,000.00
Reserve Fund	H.$	400,000.00
Investment reserve fund	H.$	40,000.00

Head Office
No. 6 Des Voeux Road, Hongkong.

Shanghai Office
No. 2 Ningpo Road

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES

Canton	Bangkok	San Francisco
Batavia	Bombay	Colombo
New York	Manila	Samarang
London	Singapore	Calcutta
Honolulu	Rangoon	Yokohama
Sourabaya	Canada, etc.	

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits according to arrangement.

Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

C. C. WONG,
Act. Manager.

BANK OF COMMUNICATIONS

Specially authorised by Presidental Mandates of April 7th, 1914, and October 31st, 1915.

Capital: Kuping Taels 10,000,000

HEAD OFFICE: PEKING
Over 60 Branches and Agencies at principal cities and commercial centers in China.
Agencies abroad: Singapore, Hongkong, Tokyo (Japan).

SHANGHAI BRANCH
35 Szechuen Road.

Interest allowed on both Current and Fixed Deposit Accounts; Credit granted to approved securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

H. TAO, Manager,
Y. M. CHIEN, Sub-Manager.

Yokohama Specie Bank, Limited

(Established 1880.)

Head Office: Yokohama Japan.

Capital Subscribed	Yen 48,000,000
Capital Paid-up	Yen 42,000,000
Reserve Fund	Yen 25,000,000

London Bankers:
The London County and Westminster and Parr's Bank, Ltd.
The National Provincial and Union Bank of England, Ltd.
The London Joint Stock Bank, Ltd.

Branches and Agencies

Batavia	Los Angeles	Seattle
Bombay	London	Shanghai
Buenos Ayres	Lyons	Shimonoseki
Calcutta	Manila	Singapore
Changchun	Mukden	Sourabaya
Dalny	Nagasaki	Sydney
Hankow	Newchwang	Tientsin
Harbin	New York	Tokio
Hongkong	Osaka	Tsinanfu
Honolulu	Peking	Tsingtau
Kaiyuen	Rangoon	Valdivostock
Kobe	S. Francisco	

SHANGHAI BRANCH
Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits in Taels and Dollars, according to arrangement.

Drafts granted on principal places in Japan, Korea, Formosa, China and the chief commercial places in Europe, India and America.

Every description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

K. KODAMA, Manager.

Banque Industrielle de Chine

Capital ..... Francs 45,000,000
one-third of the Capital, i. e., Frs. 15,000,000, subscribed by
THE GOVERNMENT OF THE CHINESE REPUBLIC
Statutes approved by the Government of the Chinese Republic on January 11, 1913.

President, Andre Berthellot.
General Manager, A. J. Pernotte.

Head Office
74, Rue St. Lazare, Paris.
Branches in Peking, Tientsin, Shanghai, Hongkong, Saigon, Haiphong and Yunanfou

BANKERS:
In France: Societe Generalle pour Favoriser le Development du Commerce & de l'Industrie en France.
In London: London County and Westminster and Parr's Bank Ltd.
London City & Midland Bank Ltd.
In New-York: Redmond & Co.
In Italy: Banca Commerciale Italiana Credito Italiano

Taels, Dollars, Gold Accounts
Interest allowed on Current Accounts in Gold or Local Currency and fixed deposits on application.

Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

Savings accounts in Gold and Local Currency.

G. LION, Manager.

The Mercantile Bank of India, Ltd.

Subscribed Capital	£1,500,000
Paid up Capital	750,000
Reserve Fund	700,000

Head Office, 15 Gracechurch Street, London, E. C.

London Bankers:
London Joint City and Midland Bank, Ltd.

Branches & Agencies.

Bombay	Howrah	Madras
Calcutta	Handy	Penang
Colombo	Karachi	Port Louis
Delhi	Kota Bahru	(Mauritius)
Galle	(Kelantan)	Rangoon
Hongkong	Kuala Lumpur	Shanghai
	Singapore	

Shanghai Branch.
EVERY description of Banking and Exchange business transacted. Interest allowed on Tael Current Accounts at 2 % per annum and an Fixed Deposits at rates which may be ascertained on application.

C. T. BEATH Manager
26 The Bund.

The Shanghai Commercial and Savings Bank, Ltd.

9, NINGPO ROAD

Capital (Paid-up)	$600,000.00
Reserve Fund	$ 15,000.00
Deposits (Dec., 1918)	$3,400,000.00

Accounts carried in dollars, taels or foreign currencies.

Banking by Mail.

Credit granted on approved securities.

Drafts, both domestic and foreign, purchased or sold.

Exchange of dollars, taels and foreign currencies.

Pocket Savings Bank for saving small coins.

SAFE DEPOSIT BOXES for rent.

K. P. CHEN,
General Manager.

Nederlandsche Handel Maatschappij

(Netherlands Trading Society.)

Established 1824.

Paid-up-Capital—
Guilders 70,000,000 (about £5,833,333)
Reserve Fund—
Guilders 12,760,286 (about £1,063,357)
Head Office: AMSTERDAM.
Head Agency: BATAVIA
Agencies in Holland:
THE HAGUE and ROTTERDAM.

Branches:

Bandjermasin	Medan	Singapore
Bandoeng	Padang	Soerabaya
Cheribon	Palembang	Soerakarta
Djember	Pekalongan	Tebing-Tinggi
Djokjakarta	Penang	Tegal
Hongkong	Pontianak	Telok-Beton
Kota-Radja	Rangoon	Tjilatjap
Langsa	Semarang	Weltevreden
Makassar		

London Bankers:
National Provincial and Union Bank of England, Ltd.

Correspondents at the principal places in Europe, Asia, Australia and North America.

The Bank buys, sells, and receives for collection bills of exchange, issues letters of credit on its branches and correspondents and transacts banking business of every description.

Shanghai Interest Allowed on current tael accounts and fixed deposits, according to arrangement.

B. G. J. WYNBERG,

Banque Belge Pour L'Etranger

Filiale de la Societe Generale de Belgique
Societe Anonyme
Paid-Up Capital .. Frs. 30,000,000

Head Office: BRUSSELS.
London office: 2 Bishopsgate
Branches at Peking, Tientsin Alexandria, Cairo (Egypt), and Rotterdam.

President:
JEAN JADOT
Gouvernor Societe Gen rale de Belgique.

Bankers:
London: Martin's Bank, Ltd.
Brussels: Societe Generale de Belgique.
Antwerp: Banque d'Anvers.
Paris: Banque de l'Union Parisienne Societe Anonyme.
Lyons and Marseilles: Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris.
New York: National City Bank of New York.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts Taels and fixed deposits according to arrangements.

Every description of banking and exchange business transacted.

M. DEMETS,
Manager for China

Resources: Pesos 248,000,000

Philippine National Bank

No. 1 The Bund, Shanghai

Telephone: Central 2741

Head Office: MANILA

BRANCHES:
37 Broadway, New York, and throughout the Philippines.

Correspondents at principal cities in the Orient, United States and Europe.

CHECKING AND SAVING ACCOUNTS: FIXED DEPOSIT
Exchange Bought and Sold
Commercial and Travellers' Letters of Credit
Travellers' Checks

Banking Service with AMERICA —direct and personal

EXPORTERS or importers now engaged in, or thinking of, trade with America would do well to consider not only the special nature of our facilities, but also the personal interest we take in every one of our customers' transactions.

First of all, we offer *direct* banking service—without intermediary dealings, or unnecessary delays.

Equally important is our *personal* service. Every transaction is followed through, both here and in America, by our own representatives with a personal interest, the value of which is evident in the service rendered.

May we talk with you about America?

Central Office in the Far East:

SHANGHAI

Other branches being opened in

HANKOW—PEKING—TIENTSIN

Asia Banking Corporation

60 Liberty St., New York

CAPITAL $2,000,000 SURPLUS $500,000

STOCKHOLDING BANKS
Anglo and London, Paris National Bank, San Francisco
Bankers Trust Company, New York City
First National Bank of Portland, Oregon
Guaranty Trust Company of New York
Mercantile Bank of the Americas, New York City
National Bank of Commerce, Seattle, Washington

Shipping Items

The C.M. s.s. Nanking is due in Shanghai from San Francisco and Japan ports on May 30 and will sail for Hongkong direct the same day.

The P.M. s.s. Venezuela is expected to arrive in Shanghai from San Francisco, Honolulu and Japan ports on May 30. The Venezuela leaves for Hongkong and Manila the next day.

The C.M. s.s. Kianghsin left Hankow for Shanghai on Saturday.

The C.N. s.s. Yingchow left Hongkong for Shanghai on Sunday.

The N.K.K. s.s. Tachang Maru left Hankow for Shanghai on Saturday.

The C.N. s.s. Tungchow left Tientsin for Chefoo, Weihaiwei and Shanghai yesterday.

The I.-C. s.s. Hwahlee (chartered) left Hankow for Shanghai on Sunday.

The C.N. s.s. Tatung left Hankow for Shanghai on Sunday.

The S.M.R. s.s. Sakaki Maru arrived in Shanghai from Dairen yesterday and will leave for the same port this night. The tender with passengers and mails will leave the Customs Jetty at 8.30 o'clock.

The C.N. s.s. Tean will leave Hongkong for Shanghai today.

The C.N. s.s. Luenyi left Hankow for Shanghai yesterday.

The I.-C. s.s. Loongwo left Hankow for Shanghai yesterday.

The N.K.K. s.s. Tafoo Maru left Hankow for Shanghai yesterday.

The C.M. s.s. Kiangfoo will leave Hankow for Shanghai today.

The C.N. s.s. Woosung will leave Hankow for Shanghai today.

The N.K.K. s.s. Talee Maru will leave Hankow for Shanghai today.

The N.Y.K. s.s. Kaga Maru left Shanghai for London and ports yesterday morning.

The T.K.K. s.s. Shinyo Maru left Shanghai for San Francisco via Japan ports and Honolulu yesterday evening.

The I.-C. s.s. Luenho will leave Hankow for Shanghai tomorrow.

The C.M. s.s. Klangyu will leave Hankow for Shanghai tomorrow.

The P. and O. s.s. Neuralia, which left Shanghai last Saturday, may be expected to arrive at Hongkong today.

The P. and O. s.s. Dunera was scheduled to leave Colombo for Singapore, Hongkong and Shanghai last Saturday.

The Blue Funnel s.s. Mentor will leave Shanghai for London and Antwerp today.

Silk shipped per R.M.S. Monteagle from Shanghai on April 11 arrived at New York on May 14. The next shipment will go by the Empress of Asia on June 14.

Sailed from Shanghai

For San Francisco		
Ecuador	Apr.	27
Tenyo Maru	May	10
Tascalusa	May	22
Colombia	May	24
Shinyo Maru	May	26
For Seattle		
Suwa Maru	May	9
For Tacoma		
Grayson	May	24
Africa Maru	May	26
For Vancouver		
Empress of Russia	May	10
Melville Dollar	May	22
For New York Via Panama		
Lowther Castle	Apr.	19
Kaga Maru	May	26
For London, etc.		
Nellore	Apr.	28
Atsuta Maru	Apr.	29
Peleus	May	3
Glengyle	May	4
Carmarthenshire	May	10
Shidzuoka Maru	May	12
Lycaon	May	20
Neuralia	May	24
Celtic Prince	May	24
For Liverpool		
Pakling	May	11
For Marseilles		
Paul Lecat	May	10
For Odessa		
Mylie	Apr.	24
For Bombay		
Dilwara	May	19
For Java		
Tjiliwong	May	9

Financial And Commercial News

Exchange and Bullion

Shanghai, May 26, 1919.

Money And Bullion

Sovereigns: buying rate
@ 5/1½=Tls. 3.90
@ exch. 73.6=Mex. $5.30

Gold Dollars: Bank buying rate
@ 119=Tls. $4.03
@ 73.6=Mex. 114.17

Mex. Dollars: Market Rate:

Shai Gold Bars: 973 touch Tls. 265

Copper Cash ..... per tael 1825

Native Interest ..... Tls.

Latest London Quotations

Bar Silver	51⅛d.
Bank Rate of Discount	5%
Ex., Pairs on London	Fr. 29.98
Ex., New York on London G.	$4.65

Exchange Closing Quotations

London	T.T. 5/2
London	Demand 5/2⅛
India	T.T. 310
Paris	Nom. T.T. 775
Paris	Nom. Demand 775
New York	T.T. 119⅛
New York	Demand 119⅜
Hongkong	T.T. 68⅛
Japan	T.T. 43
Batavia	T.T. 300
Singapore	T.T. 45½

Banks Buying Rates

London	Demand 5/3
London	4 m/s. Cdts. 5/4
London	4 m/s. Docy. 5/4⅛
London	6 m/s. Cdts. 5/4⅛
London	6 m/s. Docy. 5/4⅛
Paris	Nom. 4 m/s. 850
New York	o/d. Docy. 121
New York	4 m/s. Docy. 126⅛

Roubles Exchange

Today's Bank Buying Rate For Roubles

Roubles 3,500	=Tls. 100
Roubles 100	=Mex. $3.75

Customs House Exchange Rates For May

Hk. Tls.	3.50	@ 5/0¼		£1
,,	1	@ 703	Francs	7.83
,,	0.77	@ 116⅔	Gold	$1
,,	1	@ 43⅛	Yen	2.54
,,	1	@ 15	Rupees	4.19
,,	1	@ 1.50	Mex.	$1.50
,,	1	@ —	Roubles	—

Shanghai Produce & Stock Exchange Transactions

Shanghai, May 26, 1919.

BUSINESS DONE

Japan Government Bonds 5%:
Tls. 38.40 May
Tls. 38.00 July

Japan-China S. and W. Co:
Tls. 24.20 June
Tls. 25.00 July

Shanghai P. and S. Exchange:
Tls. 22.00 June
Tls. 22.40 July

Local Yarns:
Water Moon 16's: Tls. 179.10 June
Tls. 178.10 July

Stock Exchange Transactions

Shanghai, May 26, 1919.

TODAY'S QUOTATIONS

Official

Hongkong and Shanghai Banks $625.00

Yangtszepoo Cotton (Ord.) Tls. 12.00 June

Laou Kung Mow Cotton (15 Shares) Tls. 170.00

Shanghai Loans Tls. 5.75

Shanghai Waterworks Tls. 165.00

Culty's Dairy Tls. 14.00

Unofficial

Shanghai and Hongkew Wharf Tls. 92.00 June

Ewo Cotton (Ord.) Tls. 255.00 June

New Engineering Tls. 23.50 June

Trams "B" Tls. 79.00

Yangtszepoo Cotton Tls. 12.00 June

Dominions Tls. 6.00

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Parents should take advantage of the present high rate of exchange to provide for the future education of their children.

Write to us for particulars of our Special Policies, at

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Shanghai.

Piece Goods And Yarn

Messrs. Ilbert and Co. write as follows in their report for week ending May 23:

Piece Goods

From every point of view except that of supplies the condition of the market leaves little to be desired, as far as goods other than Japanese are concerned. The demand for local cotton yarn may almost be described as phenomenal, the mills being able to dispose of their forward output freely at abnormal profits, while deliveries both of cloth and yarn exceed the rate of production. As indicated above, goods of Japanese manufacture do not participate in the present prosperity owing to the determined manner in which the Chinese are conducting the boycott as a protest against the cession of Kiaochow.

The Yangtsze still heads the list as a buyer but the need of cloth is clearly intense all over the country and the continued large business being done in exports is providing the funds necessary for a replenishment of stocks. There seems to be every prospect that this demand for Chinese produce from Europe will continue during the Autumn within the limits of the still insufficient shipping space that will be available.

Manchester continues very firm and acceptances telegraphed three weeks ago have been turned down for an advance of 3/- to 4/- per piece on White Shirtings. This is doubtless due as much to a general resumption of buying as to the prevailing strength in the American cotton market which arises from the prospects of a smaller and later crop than usual this year. Preliminary reports state that the acreage planted is likely to be 16 percent below average, that there is a considerable shortage of agricultural labor, and that the crop is already 30 days late.

Grey Shirtings Generally.—Our market continues very firm and fresh supplies are eagerly awaited to replenish the present slender stocks. Reduced quantities were offered at the local auctions during the week and spirited bidding resulted in prices higher than those ruling last week.

The undermentioned sales have been brought to our notice:

8¼ lbs.—Silver Sycee at Tls. 5.35, Green Mandarin at Tls. 5.25, Red Mandarin at Tls. 5.20 and Gold Globe at Tls. 5.00.

9-11 lbs.—In 10 lbs. Theater at Tls. 7.90 and Blue Stamp at Tls. 7.80.

White Shirtings.—The scarcity of stocks is now reacting on the local auctions where only insignificant quantities are being put up and prices continue to advance in sympathy with a strong demand from Hankow and the River Ports generally.

Only two private sales have been reported: Flower Chop at Tls. 9.65 and Mandarin at Tls. 9.50. Auction values on the average four to five mace higher per piece.

Bleached T-Cloths.—We have no private sales to record but our auction market has been very steady at slightly higher rates.

Dyed and Fancy Cottons.—Fast Blacks have continued in good demand and prices at auction show a general advance on last week.

Cotton.—There has not been very much alteration in the rates of our local cotton during the week, although, in view of the heavy purchasing of local spinnings, prices for a day or two assumed a firmer tendency. Quotations today are Tungchow Tls. 28.50 to Tls. 28.00, Tai Chong Tls. 27.50. Ordinary Shanghai Tls. 27.00 to Tls. 26.50. Shensi No. 1 at Tls. 29.50 to Tls. 30.00, and ordinary Hankow grades at Tls. 26.00 to Tls. 25.50.

Reuter's telegram dated London 8th instant quoted Good Middling American at 16.96d. for spot, 16.17d. for July and 15.49d. for September; on the 6th instant Egyptian Sakellardis was quoted at 26.59d. and M. G. Bengals at 13.40d. per lb.

Local Yarn.—A very considerable business has been done during the week, sales being effected as far ahead as for September delivery. Prices advancing steadily as fresh transactions were entered into and the weakening tendency reported in our last circular quickly changed into a strong market with eager buyers. Some thirty to forty thousand bales are reported to have changed hands. Sales reported being.

10's.—400 Bales Chelin at Tls. 128.00 to Tls. 135.00. 2,000 Bales Two Hee (heavy) at Tls. 144.00.

12's.—600 Bales Teenkwan at Tls. 142.50 to Tls. 147.50.

14's.—900 Bales Lady and Tiger (heavy) at Tls. 158.00 to Tls. 162.00. 1,500 Bales Four Hee at Tls. 147.50. to Tls. 155.00. 300 Bales Anchor at Tls. 160.00.

16's—200 Bales Man and Goats (Heavy) at Tls. 153.00. 200 Bales Lady and General at Tls. 154.00. 1,800 Bales Wedding at Tls. 155.00 to Tls. 158.00. 1,000 Bales Censor at Tls. 160.00. 1,000 Bales Two Tiger at Tls. 151.00. 1,000 Bales Man and Goats at Tls. 158.00 to Tls. 164.00. 400 Bales Teenkwan at Tls. 155.00. 1,000 Bales Red Round Dragon at Tls. 168.00. 500 Bales Wedding at Tls. 165.00 to Tls. 167.50. 1,000 Bales Globe at Tls. 171.00. 1,300 Bales Pagoda at Tls 158.00 to Tls. 166.00. 1,000 Bales Clouded Stork at Tls. 170.00.

20's—5,000 Bales Five Men at Tls. 162.00. 4,000 Bales Man and Goats at Tls. 161.00. 1,800 Bales Three Joss at Tls. 160.00. 800 Bales Wedding at Tls. 165.00 to Tls. 167.00. 1,000 Bales Censor (heavy) at Tls. 180.00 to Tls. 185.00. 1,000 Bales Five Men at Tls. 168.00. 1,500 Bales Picking Cotton Chop at Tls. 173.50. 1,000 Bales Watermoon at Tls. 180.00 and another 300 bales Five Men at Tls. 180.00. 200 Bales Man and Goats at Tls. 179.00. 100 Bales Three Joss to Tls. 178.00. 200 Bales Pagoda at Tls. 180.00. Market closing very strong.

Indian Yarn.—Sales are recorded in—No. 10s. 50 bales Tricumdass at Tls. 150.00, No. 12s. 150 bales Currimbhoy at Tls. 153.00, 100 bales China Mill at Tls. 151.00 and 100 bales Moon at Tls. 150.00.

LONDON MONEY MARKET

Reuter's Service

London, May 16.—Today's rates were as follows:

Consols, 2½% for account	56⅞
French Rentes 3% for account	Fcs. 62⅜
Cheques on London at Paris	Frs. 29.74
Telegraphic Transfers on London at New York	G.$4.65⅞
Japanese 4% Bonds	Y. 86
Rupee Paper, 3½% Loan 1854-1855	Rs. 54½
Bar Silver	54d.
Bank Rate of Discount	5%
Market Rate of Discount (3 month's Bank Bills)	3 11/16
Exchange Hongkong (Document Bills at 60 days)	3/8⅞
Exchange on Shanghai (Document Bills at 60 days)	3/3½
Hongkong and Shanghai Bank Shares	£108
Shells (ord.)	£9/11/3
Indos (Pref.)	£4/10/0
Indos (Def.)	£35/0/0

PARIS EXCHANGE

(French Wireless To Reuter)

Paris, May 25.—(Via Lyons and Kookaza).—Paris Exchange:

The tone of the market is good. Rentes are firm.

Paris-London cheques 30.16

Paris, May 25:

Paris-London cheques 30.10

Cotton: 1st quality 275; 2nd quality 287.75 (?)

Lyons: Silk—Cevennes 118-124; Syria 86-88; Japan 125-127; China 126-128; Canton 85-88.

U. K. METAL MARKET

Reuter's Service

London, May 16.—Today's Metal prices were as follows:

	£	s.	d.
Standard Copper G. M. B. f. o. b.	78	2	6
American Electrolytic 99 90% Copper f.o.b.	81	10	0
Lead L. B. c.i.f. per ton	Nominal		
Soft Lead "Spanish" f.o.b.	24	8	0
Quicksilver, Second hand ex warehouse f.o.b. (1/- extra in flask)	16	15	0
Timplates, I. C. W. 20/24 100 lbs. 112 sheets per case tin lined cases without hoops f.o.b. Wales	35½d.		
Antimony "Regulus" (Sellers)	45	0	0
Muntz Metal, f.o.b. London or Liverpool (less ½%)	11d.		
Standard Tin (cash)	242	0	0
Spelter (ordy. soft) f.o.b.	35	17	6
Galvanised sheets 24 gauge f.o.b.	27	10	0
Standard Tin (3 months)	237	10	0

COMMERCIAL CABLES

Reuter's Service

London, May 16.—Today's prices were as follows:

Egyptian Cotton, Fully Good Fair Sakellaridis ..... 26.59d.

M.G. Fine Scinde and Bengal 13.65d.

Good Middling American 1 1/16 inch staple ..... 17.75d.

Plantation Rubber, June ... 1/11½

BAR SILVER

Reuter's Service

London, May 17.—Today's Silver prices were as follows:

Bar Silver Spot, 53½d.

Forward, 53⅝d.

Quiet.

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Empress of Russia	12 July
Monteagle	25 July
Empress of Asia	9 August

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The China Press

PUBLISHED EVERY DAY IN THE YEAR EXCEPT ON MONDAYS AND HOLIDAYS

HOME OFFICE, Ford Building, Wilmington, Delaware, U. S. A.

Address all Communications to THE CHINA PRESS

Publication Office Canton and Kiangse Rd., S'hai
Editorial Offices.. Canton and Kiangse Rd., S'hai
New York Office.....World Building
Washington Bureau Metropolitan Bank Building
Tokio Bureau.....Japan Advertiser Building

SUBSCRIPTION RATES

DAILY AND SUNDAY, per Year...Mex.$22.00
DAILY AND SUNDAY four Months $8.50
SUNDAY, per Year 7.00

Mailed to Outports, 50 cents per month, or Mex. $6.00 per year extra.

Mailed to foreign countries the cost of postage will be added.

Street Sales—Daily 10 cents per copy: Sunday 20 cents per copy.

Entered at the Chinese P. O. for transmission with "special marks" privileges in China.

Entered as second-class mail matter at U. S. Postal Agency, Shanghai, China.

Entered as a newspaper at the Japanese P. O.

Telephone—1432 Business Office.
1433 Editorial Department.

Telegraph Address—NATPRESS SHANGHAI.

THE CHINA PRESS Incorporated, Delaware, Publishers

WEATHER

Rather fine weather with southerly breezes in our regions.

IMPARTIAL AND PROGRESSIVE

SHANGHAI, MAY 27, 1919

The Chinese Students' Strike

ONE should perhaps discourage strikes, one ought perhaps to talk righteously about discipline and the maintenance of order and cognate virtues, but it is impossible not to express gratification at the Chinese students' strike; not for what it is but for the promise it holds. It is a pity, of course, for the younger generation to lose valuable time in which to get an education; it is a pity to waste the time of the host of teachers, both foreign and Chinese, and to allow valuable educational plant, buildings, equipment and the like, to lie unused. But if in this strike there is the germ of a new and vigorous China, if there is the beginning of a new generation of Chinese who shall cleanse China—then it is worth the price.

As China stands today, there is not a ray of hope. There are not a half-dozen individuals, there is not a single class to which one may look for the possibility of salvation for a great race. Observers have scanned the horizon of the Far East in vain for any sign of approaching rescue for a land sinking in a sea of ruin. Perhaps this student movement is the sign.

Everything depends on how the movement is guided. If it is allowed to dwindle away in futile noises and inflamed petitions, if it expends its energy in miscellaneous petitions, if its adherents fall away out of self-interest, then it will be a failure. If, on the other hand, it is well led, well organised, well directed, and its energies used to constructive, united purpose—if in other words there is to be the beginning of a real solidarity in China, then everything that foreigners and Chinese can do to aid and abet the students' movement should be done.

By every right and every custom throughout the world the students should be the bearers of the responsibility of the new age in China. By every tradition they should be the rebels against treachery and oppression. They have been in other lands; they should be in this. There is no other class in this land that can be. And without some such class there can be no China in the future. There is a chance not only for present students but for former students, particularly the students returned from England and America. Theirs is the responsibility for leadership. Theirs should be the task of seeing that the young boys in the strike movement do nothing that will imperil their cause. Theirs should be the duty of explaining to those students not only why they are doing this and how they should do it, but to help instil in them permanently the principles under which alone China can fight its way upward to independence. Their concrete business is to see that every student is enrolled in the movement, that a national students' body is organised—for unless there is organisation the movement is a failure—that the national organisation works and acts unitedly and in no spirit of partisanship, that it fits its members for understanding and executing the duties of a responsible citizenship, that it dedicates itself to purging the country of its rotten elements, the elements that doom it to slavery. The returned students have complained now for some years that their abilities have no scope and their talents are wasted. This is their challenge.

The students' movement is China's last hope. Again it must be emphasised: boycotts are futile measures, anti-Japanese actions are futile measures; Shantung is a side issue; violence of any kind, anti-foreign sentiments, even anti-Japanese campaigns, will militate against the success of the cause. China is its own worst enemy and must be its own savior. The foreign Powers, however, benevolent, cannot put China on its feet. China must do so itself. It cannot do so unless and until it destroys its greatest enemies, its own corrupt and treacherous officials, its own selfish citizens who are not officials, its own people of every class who do not accept responsibility. The disease is Chinese. The remedy must be.

Correspondence

Some Chinese Advice To Japan

Editor, THE CHINA PRESS

Sir.—After reading "The Japanese View" in your correspondence column of the 15th instant, I beg to be allowed to point out some facts about Japanese methods in China.

Your correspondent said the Paris Peace Conference settled the Kiaochow question according to Japanese wishes, because they saw more justice in it. To those who do not possess an adequate knowledge of the Far East this assumption seems quite correct; but beside that class do we find any one who does not know by what underhand methods the little Island Country secured its absurd claims? Among others, the methods used include secret treaties made with Britain and America when these latter were in the midst of a life and death struggle with the Central Empires, while Japan, their profiting ally, not satisfied with the unprecedented economical opportunities derived from the torturous sufferings of the whole Western Hemisphere, was sitting on the fence ready to join whichever side that came out victorious.

These things are too obvious to require any reiteration. At the same time Japan, wishing China well, presented her with the famous twenty-one demands which are directly aimed at China's independence, and to this day China still much appreciates those "square" dealings. The next step our little neighbor took was to encourage internal disorder in China by supporting a handful of traitors in Peking with both money and arms. Here again the whole Chinese nation has to thank Nippon for the indescribable sufferings and distress inevitably accompanying civil war which she was pleased to see. In order to further her hold in China, she advanced big loans to a few men in Peking so that they may in return conclude secret treaties with her and give her all kinds of special rights and resources in China; among them are found the notorious Shantung railway concessions—all this has assisted Japan to obtain her diplomatic victory in Paris.

The Japanese correspondent thinks China should be satisfied with Japan's mere promise to return Kiaochow to China. I do not wish to doubt Japanese sincerity but let us look at poor miserable Korea. Did Japan not promise to respect her independence and what about it now?

All through the European war Japan (and only Japan) has been singing her own praise as the preserver of peace and order in the Orient. I am sorry to say I fail to see the meaning of this kind of groundless boasting. If Japan were non-existent, say, for the last few years, China might not have to undergo the present civil strife; Britain and America would not find it necessary to make secret treaties and the Orient would be happy.

Those who understand present Far Eastern politics make no mistakes about Japanese methods and her good offices in bringing about China's threatening downfall.

As a patriot, I am ashamed that China has produced such noxious men as are now found holding important offices. Not only I but thousands, nay millions, of my countrymen feel just the same and are determined to see China in better order. We will adopt such means as are found necessary and we will not stop until we have succeeded; also we will not consider we have succeeded until foreign encroachment is impossible. The student demonstrations in the different cities were a part of the policy, the present boycott campaign is only a part of the remainder. That these methods are rendered possible and applicable we have to thank Japan for her valuable service to China in awakening the whole nation to its imminent dangers through the recent innumerable squeezes and concessions she exacted from their beloved land.

Sometimes one begins to wonder whether in the long run Japan really gains or loses by her truculent practice in China. Metaphorically one may speak of China as a large ship that has only begun to move slowly and aimlessly but once when it is set into rapid motion and has found the safe course through the rocks it will acquire such a momentum as will be found beyond the power of a craft ten or fifteen times smaller to arrest its progress.

It looks, to many people, Japan is altogether too eager to hunt for spoils and fails to realise her present methods will no longer be acceptable to China and the rest of the World. Sooner or later she may find it too late to regret her present dealings.

In conclusion as a well-wisher of Japan, I would strongly advise her people to reconsider the policy of their Government and change their present attitude both for the sake of future peace in the Far East as well as for her own welfare.

Yours faithfully,

A CHINESE WELL-WISHER OF JAPAN.

May 20, 1919.

The Origin And Ways Of 'Jazz'

The latest international word seems to be "jazz." It is used almost exclusively in British papers to describe the kind of music and dancing—particularly dancing—imported from America, thereby arousing discussions, in which bishops do not disdain to participate, to fill all the papers. While society once "ragged," they now "jazz." In this country though we have been tolerably familiar with the word for two years or more, we still try to pursue its mysterious origins. Lieut. James Reese Europe, late of the Machine Gun Battalion of the 15th Regiment, tells Mr. Grenville Vernon, of the New York Tribune, that the word comes from Mr. Razz, who led a band in New Orleans some fifteen years ago and whose fame is perpetuated in a somewhat modified form. Lieutenant Europe says:

"I believe that the term 'jazz' originated with a band of four pieces which was found about fifteen years ago in New Orleans, and which was known as 'Razz's Band.' This band was of truly extraordinary composition. It consisted of a baritone horn, a trombone, a cornet, and an instrument made out of the chinaberry-tree. This instrument is something like a clarinet, and is made by the Southern negroes themselves. Strange to say, it can be used only while the sap is in the wood, and after a few weeks' use has to be thrown away. It produces a beautiful sound and is worthy of inclusion in any band or orchestra. I myself intend to employ it soon in my band. The four musicians of Razz's Band had no idea at all of what they were playing: they improvised as they went along, but such was their innate sense of rhythm that they produced something which was very taking. From the small cafes of New Orleans they graduated to the St. Charles Hotel, and after a time to the Winter Garden, in New York, where they appeared, however, only a few days, the individual musicians being grabbed up by various orchestras in the city. Somehow in the passage of time Razz's Band got changed into 'Jazz's Band,' and from this corruption arose the term 'jazz.'

"The negro loves anything that is peculiar in music, and this 'jazzing' appeals to him strongly. It is accomplished in several ways. With the brass intruments we put in mutes and make a whirling motion with the tongue, at the same time blowing full pressure. With wind instruments we pinch the mouthpiece and blow hard. This produces the peculiar sound which you all know. To us it is not discordant, as we play the music as it is written, only that we accent strongly in this manner the notes which originally would be without accent. It is natural for us to do this; it is, indeed, a racial musical characteristic. I have to call a daily rehearsal of my band to prevent the musicians from adding to their music more than I wish them to. Whenever possible they all embroider their parts in order to produce new, peculiar sounds. Some of these effects are excellent and some are not, and I have to be continually on the lookout to cut out the results of my musicians' originality."

The news from Paris is so filled with weightier matters and the French papers are so much less loquacious than our Anglo-Saxon ones on the lighter sides of life that, until the Lieutenant speaks, we haven't heard of the impression jazz has made on the French:

"I recall one incident in particular. From last February to last August I had been in the trenches, in command of my machine-gun squad. I had been through the terrific general attack in Champagne when General Gouraud annihilated the enemy by his strategy and finally put an end to their hopes of victory, and I had been through many a smaller engagement. I can tell you that music was one of the things furthest from my mind when one day, just before the Allied Conference in Paris, on August 18 Colonel Hayward came to me and said:

"'Lieutenant Europe, I want you to go back to your band and give a single concert in Paris.'

"I protested, telling him that I hadn't led the band since February, but he insisted. Well, I went back to my band, and with it I went to Paris. What was to be our only concert was in the Theater des Champs-Elysees. Before we had played two numbers the audience went wild. We had conquered Paris. General Bliss and French high officers who had heard us insisted that we should stay in Paris, and there we stayed for eight weeks. Everywhere we gave a concert it was a riot, but the supreme moment came in the Tuileries Gardens when we gave a concert in conjunction with the greatest bands in the world—the British Grenadiers' Band, the band of the Garde Republicain, and the Royal Italian Band. My band, of course, could not compare with any of these, yet the crowd, and it was such a crowd as I never saw anywhere else in the world, deserted them for us. We played to 50,000 people at least, and, had we wished it, we might be playing yet.

"After the concert was over the leader of the band of the Garde Republicain came over and asked me for the score of one of the jazz compositions we had played. He said he wanted his band to play it. I gave it to him, and the next day he again came to see me. He explained that he couldn't seem to get the effects I got, and asked me to go to a rehearsal. I went with him. The great band played the composition superbly—but he was right: the jazz effects were missing. I took an instrument and showed him how it could be done, and he told me that his own musicians felt sure that my band had used special instruments. Indeed, some of them, afterward attending one of my rehearsals, did not believe what I had said until after they had examined the instruments used by my men."

It is the feeling of this musician, who, indeed, before the war supplied most of the music in New York dancing circles, that a higher plane in music may be attained by negroes if they stick to their own form. He concludes:

"I have come back from France more firmly convinced than ever that negroes should write negro music. We have our own racial feeling and if we try to copy whites we will make bad copies. I noticed that the Morocco negro bands played music which had an affinity to ours. One piece, 'In Zanzibar.' I took for my band, and though white audiences seem to find it too discordant, I found it most sympathetic. We won France by playing music which was ours and not a pale imitation of others, and if we are to develop in America we must develop along our own lines. Our musicians do their best work when using negro material. Will Marion Cook, William Tires, even Harry Burleigh and Coleridge-Taylor are not truly themselves in the music which expresses their race. Mr. Tires, for instance, writes charming waltzes, but the best of these have in them negro influences. The music of our race springs from the soil, and this is true today with no other race, except possibly the Russians, and it is because of this that I and all my musicians have come to love Russian music. Indeed, as far as I am concerned, it is the only music I care for outside of negro."

The Lieutenant then tells how he formed his band.

"When war broke out I enlisted as a private in Colonel Hayward's regiment, and I had just passed my officer's examination when the Colonel asked me to form a band, I told him that it would be impossible, as the negro musicians of New York were paid too well to have them give up their jobs to go to war. However, Colonel Hayward raised $10,000 and told me to get the musicians wherever I could get them. The reed-players I got in Porto Rico, the rest from all over the country. I had only one New York negro in the band—my solo cornetist. These are the men who now compose the band, and they are all fighters as well as musicians, for all have seen service in the trenches."

Topics In Brief

Wanted to exchange—Oratory for wheat and bacon. Address L. and T., Moscow.—*Chicago Daily News.*

Something else than trouble will be brewed just over the Mexican border when the bone-dry order goes into effect.—*Chicago Daily News.*

When we speak of enduring peace these days, it is taken for granted that Germany will have to do the enduring.—*Manila Bulletin.*

Chicago packers tell us the removal of profit restrictions will result in no change in the prices of meat. That is the way it is now: No change.—*Detroit News.*

The Bolsheviki are weakening at home and growing stronger away from home. The home-folk know the Bolsheviki best.—*Charleston News and Courier.*

If the good ship George Washington ever gets a chance to make a farewell address it may have something to say about foreign entanglements.—*New York Sun.*

If ever a place was misnamed it is Archangel.—*Portland Oregonian.*

The Koreans have been doing their best to signal to Japan that they, too, are a proud and sensitive people.—*Washington Star.*

It's reported Trotsky has ordered the Russian fleet to sea. We thought all Russia had been at sea for the last two years.—*Newark News.*

Danzig, A Pawn Of Diplomats For Centuries

Danzig or Dantzig (in Polish Gdansk), the West Prussian city which has figured so often recently in the news from the Peace Conference in Paris and which has threatened to become the casus belli of a new war between the new republics of Germany and Poland, has been the object of barter and sale among the rulers and diplomats of Europe for the last eight or nine centuries, and for some years in the fourteenth century was a "free city," maintaining its independence with an army and a great fleet. The city has not now the commercial importance that it had before the introduction of railroads, when it was the great outlet for the production of Poland, but it would be of tremendous value in the upbuilding of the new Poland.

Danzig first appears in history about the latter part of the tenth century, when it was under nominal Polish rule, and about the year 1200 became the capital of the Duchy of Pomerellen. In 1308 it went under the rule of the Teutonic Order.

About the year 1358 the citizens of Danzig joined the Hanseatic League and with their Allies took an active part in the wars against the northern kingdoms and the pirates. This league was an alliance of the principal towns of northern Germany, which formed a powerful bond of union between eastern and western Europe. The first alliances were soon dissolved, but they were renewed, and the war resolved by the Hanseatic Diet at Cologne in 1367 raised the league to the zenith of its power. It conquered south Sweden and Denmark and permanently garrisoned several important places within these countries, and by the peace of Stralsuns in 1370 it became entitled to ratify the election of the next King of Denmark.

The league enjoyed much prosperity for more than a century and embraced eighty cities, from Reval to Amsterdam and from Cologne to Breslau and Cracow, besides owning factories in Bergen, Bruges, London and other cities. Danzig was one of the principal towns of the alliance, and owing to the city's extensive trade the wealth and population of the town increased rapidly, and it soon became one of the most important and powerful of the mediaeval commercial cities. When the Hanseatic League took part in the English Wars of the Roses the ships of Danzig frequently returned home laden with booty.

As the power of the Teutonic Order began to decline and that of the cities began to increase the latter entered into a confederation and threw off the yoke of the Order after a desperate struggle. Danzig, after having destroyed the castle of the Knights, placed itself as a "free city" under the protection of the Kings of Poland. In this position it had great prosperity and its wealth greatly increased. The second partition of Poland in 1793 at length restored Danzig to German supremacy, but in 1807 the Prussian Marshal Kalckreuth surrendered the city to the French Marshal Lefebvre, who in consequence of his success was created Duke of Danzig. Danzig remained in the possession of the French until 1814, when it was again assigned to Prussia.

Danzig is situated on the left bank of the Danzig arm of the Vistula, in West Prussia, four miles above the entrance of the Vistula into the Bay of Danzig (Baltic Sea). The Vistula is here joined by the Mottlau, which traverses the city of Danzig in two streams, forming the Speicherinsel, or Granary Island, and receives the little stream Radaune. The city is nearly circular in form, with the more modern quarters on the right bank of the Mottlau. There are about fifty bridges in the various sections of the city. Danzig still retains a part of its ancient walls, and one of the town gates, the Hohe Thor or High Gate, in the style of a Roman triumphal arch, is a magnificent specimen of sixteenth century architecture.

Few cities of Germany present so quaint an aspect or reflect so vividly the spirit of the past as does Danzig, with its narrow streets, lined with stately houses whose tall gabled facades are often richly ornamented. The Langgasse (long street) and the Langer Market constitute together the most important and the finest thoroughfare, full of magnificent old structures that played their part in the earlier history of the city. Here stands the mediaeval town hall, and nearby is the Exchange, a building used in the old days as a meeting place for the aristocratic young men of the city and in front of which is the splendid Neptune Fountain.

The principal religious edifice of Danzig is St. Mary's Church, which contains many fine works of art. Other notable buildings are the new building of the Landtag of West Prussia, the savings bank, the Municipal Museum and the new synagogue. The city has a municipal library with 120,000 volumes.

Improvements in the beds of the Vistula and the Mottlau have enabled large seagoing vessels to reach the docks and piers of Danzig, and it also has an outer port in Neufahrwasser, at the mouth of the Vistula, which was created as a free port for Danzig in 1899. The city's commerce prior to the world war was very extensive, its principal trade being in grain, timber and sugar. There are throughout the town extensive Government plants for the manufacture of munitions of war. Shipbuilding is carried on extensively and in connection with the shipyards there are foundaries and machine shops. The principal industries are sugar refining, distilling and the manufacture of chemicals, vinegar, mineral waters and paper.

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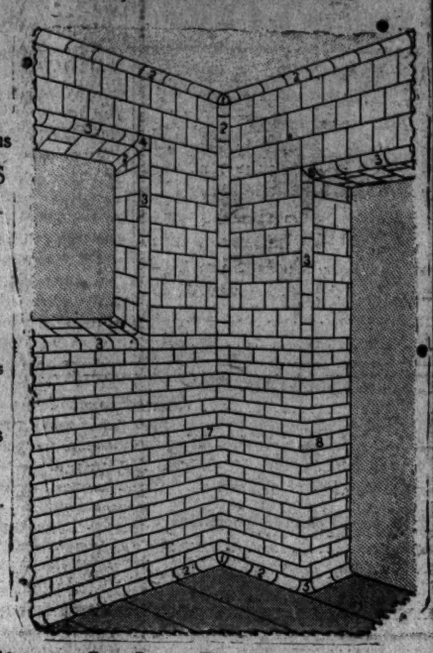

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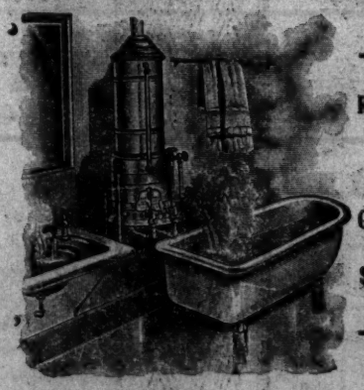

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I'LL TELL HER I WUZ DETAIN AT THE OFFICE-
I'M SORRY DEAR - BUT I COULDN'T GIT AWAY FROM THE OFFICE ANY SOONER-
WELL - AS LONG AS I KNOW YOU'VE BEEN WORKING IT'S ALL RIGHT-
OH! LOOK - MR. JIGGS - DINTY MOORE'S DOG WAS BEEN FOLLOWING YOU-
SO!!!

American Londoners

(*London Daily Mail*)

Americans make good Londoners. They acquire almost every necessary attribute, including the tea habit. They lack nothing but accent of speech.

They curse the weather and the crowded tubes, the high cost of living, and the telephone service. Then, after a final summarising invective, they go forth and sign a year's lease for flat or chambers.

"It's the most home-like place this side of the Statue of Liberty," was the way one American put it to me the other day, "and there is the additional comfort of knowing that I'll be able to get the about-to-be-exiled American cocktail after July 1.

"We can talk your talk, too. We are close enough to you in spirit to quarrel with you like brothers instead of cousins or neighbors. You and I do not have to try to bluff each other through the medium of a foreign language phrase-dictionary."

Most Americans who spend more than a month in London grow to feel for the city as one of their own. They may never cease to growl about alleged discomforts and inconveniences, but they become and remain true citizens nevertheless.

London's gossip and topic of the hour become theirs by right of interest. London's reigning stage favorite is their boast to the first transient American who comes their way. London's restaurants lure them into the energetic pursuit of dining out.

They boast to over-sea travelers about London's features. Does a fellow-American just arrived from the States tell about awful weather "back home," his Londonised friend will solemnly and with easy conscience retort that London's weather is the worst in this world and the model for that in the lower. If, on the other hand, the stranger tells of southern sunlit days across the water, his host, with a satisfied smile, will say, "Man, you ought to see the countryside in June."

In the coming days of rapid Trans-Atlantic air travel London will be a residential suburb for New Yorkers. May New York reciprocate for Londoners!

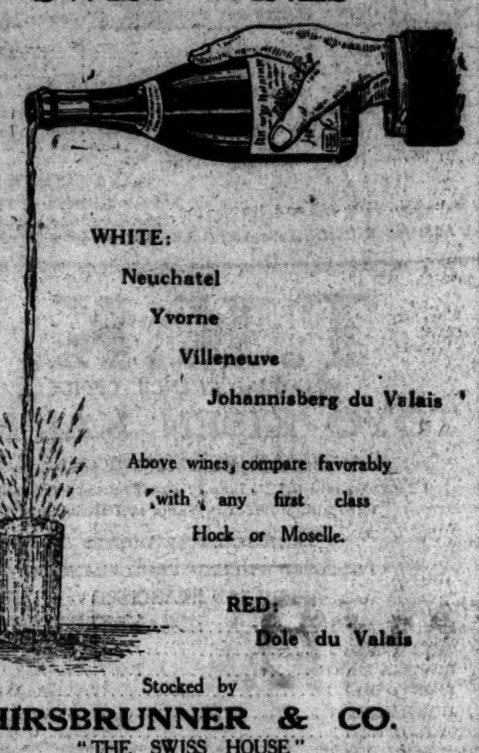
The Clocks We Wear

The three marks on the back of a glove and the clocks on a stocking are due to similar circumstance. The glove mark corresponds to the fourchette pieces between the fingers, and in other days these pieces were continued along the back of the hand, braid being used to conceal the seams.

A somewhat similar origin is assigned to the ornamental clock on the stocking. In the day when stockings were made of cloth the seams occurred where the clocks do now, the ornamentation then being used to conceal the seams.

The useless little bow in the leather band lining a man's hat is a survival of the time when a hat was made by taking a piece of leather, boring two holes through it and drawing it up with a pece of string.

SWISS WINES



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A Mandatory's Fate

By James J. Montague

I met a man who seemed in pain,
And as he passed me by
I noticed that he held a chain
And led a dog thereby.
And when I kindly asked to know
The reason why he sighed,
He looked at me in bitter woe,
And gloomily replied:

"I'm mandatory of this pup.
I lead him 'round each day,
And see that he is not chewed up
By curs that come his way;
And if perchance he picks a fight
I have to mix in it,
He always saves his skin all right,
But I'm the one that's bit.

"And when a bulldog heaves in view,
Intent to do him harm,
Before it's ended I am due
To lose a leg or arm.
For always when two mutts are met
For war and gore a-thirst,
You'll find that they are sure to get
The mandatory first.

"Moreover, I must buy him food
And mind his every whim,
And keep the world from being rude
Or tying cans to him.
No wonder that my chest I strike
And shed salt tears, and sob,
For, honestly, I do not like
A mandatory's job."

Hessian Fly Is On The Increase

Knowledge in possession of experts of the United States Department of Agriculture leads to the belief that the Hessian fly has begun gradually to increase. The percentage of infestation, according to count, showd a distinct increase over that of last year. The principal controlling parasites are apparently absent or very scarce, particularly in the Middle West. Another outbreak of the pest is expected, perhaps within the next few months.

Among insect crop pests in the United States the Hessian fly stands first in evil reputation and possibilities. In bad years, hundreds of thousands of acres of wheat may be totally destroyed or the yield reduced as much as 75 percent by this parasite.

The Hessian fly is not a native of America, and nobody knows just whence it came or how. It was first noticed in 1779 on Long Island in the vicinity of the place where Lord Howe's army, largely of Hessian mercenaries, had camped three years before. The popular belief was that the Hessians had brought the insect over in the straw used by them as bedding on board ship. Thus came the name, and that guess is as good as any as to how the fly got here. All that can be authoritatively said is that it arrived from some trans-atlantic country some time after the middle of the eighteenth century.

The Hessian fly is one-tenth of an inch long of an obscure dark color, and appears much like a very small mosquito. It lays a glossy red egg one-fiftieth of an inch long, from which is hatched a maggot slightly smaller than the egg. This transforms into a pupa that appears like a flaxseed and is so called from the flaxseed from which the adult fly emerges.

The fly usually deposits its eggs in grooves on the underside of the leaves of wheat. The larva, shortly after hatching, makes its way down the leaf and behind the sheath, continuing in young wheat to the roots of the plant. In older wheat it is able to go only to the joint below. Larvae are frequently so numerous as to be packed one against another and overlapping. Two generations a year are produced. Overwintering is accomplished in the flaxseed stage.

The Hessian fly feeds chiefly on the wheat plant, and in smaller measure on barley and rye. The oat plant is immune. The effect is that if infestation begins while the wheat is young, the plant grows without stem and becomes a mere mass of overgrown leaves. If infestation comes after jointing has begun, the straws break over and the wheat falls before harvest.

The distributions of the pest includes north Africa, western Asia, all of continental Europe, the British Isles, New Zealand and portions of the United States and Canada. In the United States its range extends from the Canadian border as far south as northern Georgia, and west to western Kansas and the middle of the Dakotas. It includes also a narrow strip of the Pacific coast, from Puget Sound to a point half way down the California coast.

No "Old Maids" Now

As a term of derision applied to the spinster who has not succeeded in finding a husband it is dead—as dead the faded and forlorn woman we knew and pitied in the days of our youth, when not to have married before thirty was to acknowledge yourself a failure.

In that sense at least there are no "old maids" today, for the war has taken the sting out of spinsterhood for ever. Of all the women it has made "splendid" the old maid has perhaps been the most useful and energetic.

"You see," one of them said to me the other day, "when the call came I was able to respond at once, because I had neither husband nor children to make a first claim on my time and care. The war gave me my chance, so to speak."

"A chance to show what you could do?" I queried. "Well—you have taken it."

"I've done what I could," she answered simply; "and of course I'm going on, for as the war work is closing down all kinds of interesting and urgent reconstruction work are taking its place. Why didn't we think of undertaking it long ago? When I think of the years I've wasted mothering babies who'd got mothers of their own, visiting the poor instead of fighting against poverty, pottering aimlessly about with never a suspicion of all those neglected duties!"

* * *

As she spoke the picture of Miss Bessie walking slowly through the park of the manor house with a basket containing beef-tea in her hand rose up in my memory. Everyone in the parish liked Miss Bessie with the negative sort of liking one bestowed on spinsters who were benevolent and insignificant. And here was the Early Victorian Miss Bessie transformed by the call of war into a personality!

"I suppose," she went on, catching the trend of my thought, "that we only learn through pain. The terrible anguish and horror of war have taught us what we could not have learned without it. It has opened the eyes of women like me to reality. It has brought so many of us out of the calm backwaters of life into the rushing stream. It has shown us that our destiny is not devotion to one man's welfare but to the welfare of humanity."

"But surely, Miss Bessie," I put in, "you can't go on working for ever—you'll want a rest sometimes?"

"Centainly, my dear, but I've done with sitting in a garden sewing Church embroidery. In future when I feel tired and stale I intend to travel. Oh, I know I used to say I hadn't the courage to cross the Channel, but I'm not so silly now. I mean to make a study of agricultural conditions abroad; in fact, I've promised to read a paper on intensive dairy-farming in Denmark for our branch of the—but is that really four striking? I ought to be at the Women's Institute instead of chattering here——"

As I watched Miss Bessie's retreating figure I realised that we shall have to revise all our ideas concerning the character, scope, and utility of the elderly spinster. The traditional type is nearly extinct already.

The old maids of the future—and there will be many—not be so much women who have failed to marry as women who have refused to marry in order to dedicate thir lives to the service of mankind. Sisters of Mercy shall one call them—without the veil?

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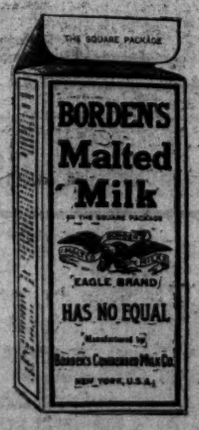

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HANKOW & PORTS.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer **Ngankin,** Captain H. A. Wavell, will leave from the French Bund on **Tuesday, May 27,** at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to **BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,** Agents French Bund. Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The Co.'s Steamer **Siangyang Maru,** Captain J. A. Scott, will be despatched from N.Y.K. Mail Wharf on **Tuesday, May 27,** at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight and Passage apply to **THE NISSHIN KISEN KAISHA.** No. 5 The Bund.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The Str. **Hwahta,** will leave on **Wednesday** night. For Freight or Passage apply to **C.M.S.N. Co.**

HANKOW & PORTS.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer **Wuchang,** Captain Pickard, will leave on **Wednesday, May 28,** at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight apply to **BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,** Agent. Tel. No. 77.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The Indo-China Steam Navigation Co.'s Chartered Steamer **Hwahlee,** tons 1,151, will leave on **Thursday, May 29,** at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to **JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.,** General Managers. Passengers Tel. No. 240. Freight Tel. No. 250.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The Co.'s Steamer **Tschang Maru,** Captain Y. Taniguchi, will be despatched from N.K.K. Pootung Wharf on **Thursday, May 29,** at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight and Passage apply to **THE NISSHIN KISEN KAISHA.** No. 5 The Bund.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer **Tatung,** Captain C. C. Williams, will leave from the French Bund on **Thursday, May 29,** at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to **BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,** Agents French Bund. Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The Indo-China Steam Navigation Co.'s Str. **Loongwo,** tons 3,925, Captain Findelson, will leave on **Friday, May 30,** at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to **JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.,** General Managers. Passengers Tel. No. 240. Freight Tel. No. 250.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The Co.'s Steamer **Tafoo Maru,** Captain H. Yamasita, will be despatched from N.K.K. Pootung Wharf on **Friday, May 30,** at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight and Passage apply to **THE NISSHIN KISEN KAISHA.** No. 5 The Bund.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer **Luenyi,** Captain Frazier, will leave from the French Bund on **Friday, May 30,** at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to **BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,** Agents French Bund. Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

For Southern Ports

AMOY & SWATOW.—The Str. **Feiching,** Captain J. Smith, will leave on Tuesday morning. For Freight or Passage apply to **C.M.S.N. Co.**

HONGKONG & CANTON.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer **Tientsin,** Captain H. P. Hope, will leave on **Tuesday, May 27,** at daylight. For Freight or Pasage, apply to **BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,** Agents. Tel. No. 77.

SWATOW.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer **Shengking,** Captain K. E. Tuebben, will leave from the French Bund on **Tuesday, May 27,** at daylight. For Freight or Passage, apply to **BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,** Agents French Bund. Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

FOOCHOW.—The Str. **Hsinchi,** Captain E. Hansen, will leave on Wednesday morning. For Freight or Passage apply to **C.M.S.N. Co.**

NINGPO.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer Hsin Peking, Captain A. Stott R. N. R. will leave from the French Bund on **Wednesday, May 28,** at 5:30 p.m. For Freight or Passage, apply to **BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,** Agents **French Bund.** Freight Tel. No. 77, **Passage Tel. No. 401.**

AMOY, HONGKONG & CANTON.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer Suiyang, Captain J. Gibbs, will leave from the French Bund direct for the above ports on **Thursday, May 29,** at daylight. For Freight or Passage, apply to **BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,** Agents. Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

HONGKONG.—The Str. **Canada Maru,** Captain T. Bando, will be despatched from the Co.'s Yangtszepoo Wharf on **Thursday, May 29,** at ———— The steam-launch conveying passengers on board will leave the Custom jetty at ———— on the same day. For Freight and Passage, please apply to **THE OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA,** No. 4, The Bund. Tel. Central No. 4234 & 4235.

TAKAO (FORMOSA) via FOOCHOW & KEELUNG.—The Steamer **Kohoku Maru,** Captain M. Tsubaki, will be despatched from the Co.'s Yangtszepoo Wharf on **Thursday, May 29,** at ———— The steam-launch conveying passengers on board will leave the jetty in front of the **Nisshin Kisen Kaisha** at ———— on the same day. For Freight and Passage, please apply to **THE OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA,** No. 4, The Bund. Tel. No. 4234 & 4047.

HONGKONG.—The Str. **Arabia Maru,** Captain T. Saito, will be despatched from the Co.'s Yangtszepoo Wharf on **Friday, June 13,** at ———— The team-launch conveying passengers on board will leave the Custom jetty at ———— on the same day. For Freight and Passage, please apply to **THE OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA,** No. 4, The Bund. Tel. Central No. 4234 & 4235.

For Northern Ports

CHEFOO & TIENTSIN.—The Str. **Hsinfung,** Captain W. S. Ross, will leave on **Tuesday** morning. For Freight or Passage apply to **C.M.S.N. Co.**

WEIHAIWEI, TIENTSIN & NEWCHWANG.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer **Foochow,** Captain C. R. Mecham, will leave on **Tuesday, May 27,** at daylight. For Freight or Passage, apply to **BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,** Agents. Tel. No. 77.

TIENTSIN DIRECT.—The Kaifan Mining Administration Str. **Kwangping,** will despatch on **Wednesday, May 28.** For Freight or Passage, apply to Agent, 1 Jinkee Road, Tel. Central 1115.

NEWCHWANG.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer **Kiukiang,** Captain J. Peacock, will leave on **Thursday, May 29,** at daylight. For Freight or Passage, apply to **BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,** Agents. Tel. No. 77.

WEIHAIWEI, CHEFOO & TIENTSIN.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer Fengtien, Captain McIntosh, will leave from the French Bund on **Thursday, May 29,** at 10 a.m. For Freight or Passage, apply to **BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,** Agents French Bund Freight Tel. No. 77. Passage Tel. No. 401.

TIENTSIN and DAIREN via TSINGTAO.—The Steamer **Keelung Maru,** Captain Y. Fugami, will be despatched from the Co.'s Yangtszepoo Wharf on **Friday, May 30,** at ———— The steam-launch conveying passengers on board will leave the jetty in front of the **Nisshin Kisen Kaisha** at ———— on the same day. For Freight or Pssage please apply to **THE OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA,** No. 4, The Bund Tel. No. 4234 & 4047.

TSINGTAO.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer **Yingchow,** Captain E. E. Simons, will leave on **Saturday, May 31,** at daylight. For Freight or Passage, apply to **BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,** Agents. French Bund. Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

WEIHAIWEI, CHEFOO & TIENTSIN.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer **Tungchow,** Captain Harris, will leave from the French Bund on **Saturday, May 31,** at 10 a.m. For Freight or Passage, apply to **BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,** Agents French Bund. Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

For Foreign Ports

LONDON.—The Steamer **Amur Maru,** Captain I. Hamada, will be despatched from the Co.'s No. 9 Buoy on **Saturday, May 31.** For Freight, please apply to **THE OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA,** No. 4, The Bund. Tel. Central No. 4234 & 4235.

MARSEILLES.—The Steamer **Indo Maru,** Captain T. Yendoh, will be despatched from the Co.'s No. 9 Buoy on **Monday, June 9.** For Freight please apply to **THE OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA,** No. 4, The Bund. Tel. Central No. 4234 & 4235.

LONDON via MARSEILLES.—The Steamer **Andes Maru,** Captain K. Goko, will be despatched from the Co.'s No. 9 Buoy on **Sunday, June 15.** For Freight please apply to **THE OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA,** No. 4, The Bund Tel. Central No. 4234 & 4235.

TACOMA & SEATTLE CALLING at VICTORIA B. C. via NAGASAKI, KOBE, YOKKAICHI, SHIMIDZU & YOKOHAMA.—The Osaka Shosen Kaisha's Steamer **Arabia Maru,** Captain T. Saito, will be despatched on **Sunday, July 20.** Through Bills of Lading are granted for American ports and overland points connecting with the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Railway Co., at Seattle and Tacoma. Consular Invoices must accompany overland shipment. The steam-alunch conveying passengers on board will leave the Custom's Jetty at ———— on the same day. For Freight or Passage, please apply to **THE OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA,** No. 4, The Bund. Tel. No. 4234 & 4235.

TACOMA & SEATTLE CALLING at VICTORIA B. C. via NAGASAKI, KOBE, YOKKAICHI, SHIMIDZU & YOKOHAMA.—The Osaka Shosen Kaisha's Steamer **Manila Maru,** Captain N. Kobayashi, will be despatched on **Thursday, July 24.** Through Bills of Lading are granted for American ports and overland points connecting with the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Railway Co., at Seattle and Tacoma. Consular Invoices must accompany overland shipment. The steam-alunch conveying passengers on board will leave the Custom's Jetty at ———— on the same day. For Freight or Passage, please apply to **THE OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA,** No. 4, The Bund. Tel No. 4234 & 4947.

Launch Services

TODAY

The tender conveying passengers and mails on board the S.M.R. s.s. Sakaki Maru will leave the Customs Jetty at 8.30 p.m.

Siccawei Weather Report

25.—Fine weather with moderate to fresh SE breezes. The anticyclone of Central China has shifted towards the Eastern sea. Low pressures in Mongolia and in the Hwangho Valley.

26.—Moderate SE breezes with falling barometer and overcast weather.

Monday, May 26, 1919.

WEATHER	4 A.M.	9 A.M.
Bar. at 23° F. inches	29.88	29.89
Variation for 24 hrs.	—0.07	—0.11
Variation for 12 hrs.	—0.03	—0.03
Wind—Direction	SE	SSE
Wind—Miles per hour	13.7	18.0
Temperature (Fahr.)	64°4	73°4
Humidtiy	86	66
Nebulosity (0-10)	8	7
Rainfall, inches	—	—

Future Sailings

FOR AMERICA AND CANADA

Date	Time	Destination	Ship's Name	Flag	Agents
————	—	Vancouver	Melville Dollar	Br.	R. D. & Co.
————	—	San Francisco	Archer	Am.	P.M.S.S. Co.
————	—	Tacoma	Grayson	Am.	B.A.T. Co.
May 30	—	San Francisco	Windber	Am.	R.D. Co.
June 6	—	Vancouver	Harold Dollar	Br.	R. D. & Co.
June 6	—	San Francisco	Korea Maru	Jap.	T.K.K.
June 14	—	Vancouver	E. of Asia	Br.	C.P.O.S.
June 14	—	New York	Egremont Castle	Br.	R. D. & Co.
June 15	—	San Francisco	West Vaca	Am.	P.M.S.S. Co.
June 17	—	San Francisco	Nanking	Am.	C.M.S.S. Co.
June 21	—	San Francisco	Venezuela	Am.	P.M.S.S. Co.
June 25	—	San Francisco	Western Knight	Br.	R. D. & Co.
June 27	—	Seattle	Fushimi Maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
June 27	—	Vancouver	E. of Japan	Br.	C.P.O.S.
July 5	—	San Francisco	China	Am.	C.M.S.S. Co.
July 12	—	Vancouver	E. of Russia	Br.	C.P.O.S.
July 19	—	San Francisco	Ecuador	Am.	P.M.S.S. Co.
July 24	—	San Francisco	Tenyo Maru	Jap.	T.K.K.
July 25	—	Vancouver	Monteagle	Br.	C.P.O.S.
Aug. 2	—	San Francisco	Siberia Maru	Jap.	N.K.K.
Aug. 9	—	Vancouver	E. of Asia	Br.	C.P.O.S.
Aug. 16	—	San Francisco	Shinyo Maru	Jap.	T.K.K.
Aug. 22	—	San Francisco	Nanking	Am.	C.M.S.S. Co.
Sept. 9	—	San Francisco	China	Am.	C.M.S.S. Co.
Sept. 9	—	San Francisco	Korea Maru	Jap.	T.K.K.

FOR JAPAN PORTS

May 28	—	Moji, Kobe & Osaka	Omi Maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
May 30	—	N'saki, Kobe, Y'hama	Yamashiro Maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
May 31	—	Moji, Kobe and Osaka	Kumano Maru	Jap.	N Y. K.
June 3	—	N'saki, Kobe, Y'hama	Chikugo Maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
June 4	—	Moji, Kobe & Osaka	Takeshima Maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
June 7	—	Moji, Kobe & Osaka	Yawata Maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
June 10	—	Kobe	Mishima Maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
June 11	—	N'saki, Kobe & Y'hama	Kasuga Maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
May —	—	Kobe & Yokohama	Nera	Fr.	M.M. Cie
June —	—	Kobe & Yokohama	Sphinx	Fr.	M.M. Cie

FOR EUROPE INDIA, STRAITS, ETC.

May	—	Marseilles	Nera	Fr.	M.M. Cie
May	—	London	C. of Colombo	Br.	J.M. & Co.
May 27	—	London, etc.	Mentor	Br.	B. & S.
May 31	—	London, etc.	Amur Maru	Jap.	O. S. K.
June 5	—	Liverpool	Stentor	Br.	B. & S.
June 9	—	Marseilles	Indo Maru	Jap.	O. S. K.
June 9	—	London	Yokohama Maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
June 12	—	London	Rhesus	Br.	B. & S.
June 14	—	Bombay	Dunera	Br.	P.&O.S.N. Co.
June 15	—	London, etc.	Andes Maru	Jap.	O. S. K.
June 19	—	Liverpool	Teucer	Br.	B. & S.
June 20	—	London	Glenamoy	Br.	G. L. E. A.
June 28	—	London	Talthybius	Br.	B. & S.
June —	—	London	Altai Maru	Jap.	O. S. K.
June —	—	Marseilles	Sphinx	Fr.	M.M. Cie
July 3	—	Liverpool	Ningchow	Br.	B. & S.
July 10	—	London	Idomeneus	Br.	B. & S.
July 23	—	Settle	Katori Maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.

C. N. C.
CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

YANGTSZE RIVER & CHINA COAST PORTS.
FAST SCHEDULE SERVICES.

For CHINKIANG, NANKING, WUHU, KIUKIANG and HANKOW.—S.S. Woosung, Luenyi, Ngankin, Poyang, Tatung, Wuchang and Chungking.—Sailing from the French Bund at midnight (except Chungking which sails from Pootung at midnight). These steamers connect at Hankow with the Company's regular sailings on the Middle Yangtsze and Hunan Lines.
The steamers Wuchang and Chungking are specially fitted to handle heavy lifts, etc., but have no accommodation for Foreign passengers.
Regular sailings every Tuesday, Wednesday, Friday and Saturday and every third Monday and Thursday.

For WEIHAIWEI, CHEFOO and TIENTSIN (and Peking via TIENTSIN).—S.S. Tungchow, Fengtien, Shuntien and Shengking.—Sailing from the French Bund.
Regular sailings every Tuesday and Saturday and every alternate Thursday.

For AMOY, SWATOW, HONGKONG and CANTON.—S.S. Suiyang, Sunning, Sinklang, Yingchow, Singan and Xaifong.—Sailing from the French Bund. Weekly service every Thursday to Amoy and every Sunday to Swatow. Connections at Hongkong with service to Philippines and Australian ports will be advised upon application.
Regular sailings every Tuesday, Thursday and Sunday mornings.

For NINGPO—S.S. Hsin Peking.—Sailing from the French Bund.
Regular sailings every Monday, Wednesday and Friday at 4.30 p.m.

The above steamers have Electric Light throughout and are fitted with Electric Fans and Steam Heaters in State Rooms and Dining Saloons, and are otherwise completely equipped for the comfort and convenience of passengers.

For further particulars regarding Sailings, Passage Rates, etc., see "THE TAIKOO SHIPPING GAZETTE" obtainable from the undersigned, or from The International Sleeping Car and Express Trains Co. (Astor House), or from Messrs. Thomas Cook and Son, Russo-Asiatic Bank Buildings, 15 The Bund.

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Agents, 21-23 French Bund.

Freight: Telephone Central 77.
Passage: Telephone Central 401.

PACIFIC MAIL S.S.CO.
AMERICAN STEAMERS
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"ECUADOR" VENEZUELA" "COLOMBIA"
AMERICAN REGISTRY
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For San Francisco via Kobe, Yokohama and Honolulu		For Hongkong via Manila	
S.S. Colombia	May 24	S.S. Venezuela	May 31
S.S. Venezuela	June 21	S.S. Ecuador	June 28
S.S. Ecuador	July 19	S.S. Colombia	July 26

Steamers equipped with most modern improvements for the safety and comfort of passengers. One and two bed staterooms only. No Upper Berths. Tickets interchangeable with Canadian Pacific Ocean Services, Ltd. and Toyo Kisen Kaisha.

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S.S. Colusa	July 10	S.S. Santa Cruz	June

PANAMA SERVICE
Regular Sailings from San Francisco
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Telephone Central 5056 Cable Addres "Solano"

FOR SOUTHERN PORTS

May 27	5.30	Ningpo	Taishun	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
May 27	D.L.	Hongkong & Canton	Tientsin	Br.	B. & S.
May 27	D.L.	Swatow	Shengking	Br.	B. & S.
May 27	—	Amoy & Swatow	Feiching	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
May 28	5.30	Ningpo	Hsin Peking	Br.	B. & S.
May 28	4.30	Ningpo	Hsin Ningshao	Chi.	N.S.S. Co.
May 28	—	Foochow	Hsinchi	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
May 29	D.L.	Amoy, H'kong, C'ton	Suiyang	Br.	B. & S.
May 29	—	F'chow, K'lung, Takao	Kohoku Maru	Jap.	O. S. K.
May 29	—	Hongkong	Canada Maru	Jap.	O. S. K.
May 30	—	Hongkong	Nanking	Am.	C.M.S.S. Co.
May 31	—	Hongkong & Manila	Venezuela	Am.	P.M.S.S. Co.

FOR NORTHERN PORTS

May 27	D.L.	W'wei, T'sin, N'wang	Foochow	Br.	B. & S.
May 27	9.30	Dairen	Sakaki Maru	Jap.	S.M.R.
May 27	—	Chefoo & Tientsin	Hsinfung	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
May 27	—	W'wei, Chefoo, T'tsin	Koonshing	Br.	J. M. & Co.
May 28	—	Tientsin	Kwangping	Chi.	K.M.A.
May 29	10.00*	W'wei, Chefoo, T'tsin	Fengtien	Br.	B. & S.
May 29	D.L.	N'chwang/Swatow	Kiukiang	Br.	B. & S.
May 30	—	Tsingtau & Dairen	Kobe Maru	Jap.	S.M.R.
May 30	—	T'tsin, T'tao, Dairen	Keelung Maru	Jap.	O.S.K.
May 31	D.L.	Tsingtau	Yingchow	Br.	B. & S.
May 31	10.00*	W'wei, Chefoo, T'tsin	Tungchow	Br.	B. & S.

FOR RIVER PORTS

May 27	M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Tuckwo	Br.	J. M. & Co.
May 27	M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Ngankin	Br.	B. & S.
May 27	M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Siangyang Maru	Jap.	N.K.K.
May 28	M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Wuchang	Br.	B. & S.
May 28	D.L.	Wuhu/Canton	Hangchow	Br.	B. & S.
May 28	M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Hwahta	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
May 28	M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Ningshao	Chi.	N.S.S. Co.
May 29	M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Kianghsin	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
May 29	M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Tatung	Br.	B. & S.
May 29	M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Hwahlee	Chi.	J. M. & Co
May 29	M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Tachang Maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.
May 30	M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Loongwo	Br.	J.M. & Co.
May 30	M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Luenyi	Br.	B. & S.

*A.M. N.M.—MIDNIGHT. D.L.—DAYLIGHT.

MEN OF WAR IN PORT

Section	Date	From	Name	Flag and Rating
WTW	————		Snipe	Br. gun-boat
WTW	————		Nightingale	Br. gun-boat
P & O B I	Oct. 18		Sel. Caboto	It. gun-boat
I C	Feb. 11		Wilmington	Am. gun-boat
B V I I	May 7		Suma	Jap. gun-boat
O D W	Apr. 30		D de Lagree	Fr. gun-boat
Y. P. D. W.	May 12		Tsze	Br. gun-boat
A P	May 24		Teal	Br. gun-boat
M. M. B.	May 24		Samar	Am. gun-boat
B. N. B.	May 24		Woodcock	Br. gun-boat

O. S. K.
OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA
(Osaka Mercantile Steamship Co.
Under Mail Contract with the Imperial Japanese Government
SAILINGS FROM SHANGHAI
(Subject to Alteration)

FOR LONDON (Via Hongkong, Singapore, and Antwerp).

	Tons	Capt.	Arrive	Leave
*AMUR MARU	15,000	I. Hamada.	May 29	May 31

FOR LONDON (Via Hongkong, Singapore, Marseilles and Antwerp).

	Tons	Capt.	Arrive	Leave
*ANDES MARU	15,000	K. Goko.	June 13	June 15

FOR MARSEILLES

	Tons	Capt.	Arrive	Leave
*INDO MARU	10,000	Y. Yendoh.	June 1	June 9

FOR NORTH AMERICA (Tacoma, Seattle and Vancouver) via Nagasaki, Kobe, and Yokohama.
In connection with the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Ry.

	Tons	Capt.	Arrive	Leave
*ARABIA MARU	15,000	T. Saito.	July 19	July 20
*MANILA MARU	20,000	N. Kobayashi.	July 23,	July 24

FOR HONGKONG

	Tons	Capt.	Arrive	Leave
CANADA MARU	12,000	T. Bando.	May 28	May 29
ARABIA MARU	15,000	T. Saito.	June 12	June 13

FOR NORTH CHINA PORTS (Tsingtau Tientsin and Dairen).

	Tons	Capt.	Arrive	Leave
KEELUNG MARU	3,000	Y. Fukami.	May 28	May 29

FOR SOUTH CHINA PORTS and FORMOSA (Foochow, Keelung and Takao).

	Tons	Capt.	Arrive	Leave
KOHOKU MARU	5,000	M. Tsubaki.	May 27	May 29

*Fully booked for passage.

The Company also runs numerous steamers from Japan to Europe, South America, South Africa, Australia, India, Java, China, Korea, Vladivostok and also between the principal ports in Japan. Through freight booked from Shanghai.

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA
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TOYO KISEN KAISHA.
(ORIENTAL STEAMSHIP CO.)
Imperial Japanese and U.S.M. Line to San Francisco from Shanghai, via Nagasaki, Kobe, Yokohama and Honolulu.

SEMI-TROPICAL ROUTE.

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM SHANGHAI.

FOR SAN FRANCISCO

KOREA MARU	June 29, 1919
TENYO MARU	July 24, 1919
SIBERIA MARU	Aug. 2. 1919
SHINYO MARU	Aug. 16, 1919
KOREA MARU	Sept. 13, 1919
TENYO MARU	Oct. 6. 1919

FOR HONGKONG

SHINYO MARU	July 26, 1919
TENYO MARU	Sept. 22, 1919

All steamers of this Company are thoroughly modern and up-to-date. Equipped with Wireless Telegraph, Submarine Signals, Laundry, Children's Nursery, Ladies' Lounge, and all other modern improvements for safety and comfort. String Orchestra, Moving Picture Performance Deck Dances. Service and Cuisine unexcelled.

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WILL SAIL FROM SHANGHAI FOR
SAN FRANCISCO
VIA NAGASAKI, YOKOHAMA AND HONOLULU

S.S. "CHINA"	JULY	5th
*S.S. "NANKING"	AUGUST	22nd
S.S. "CHINA"	SEP.	14th

*S.S. "NANKING" does not call at NAGASAKI nor HONOLULU.

FOR HONGKONG DIRECT

S.S. "NANKING"	MAY	30th
S.S. "CHINA"	JUNE	21st

For further information regarding passenger fares, sailings, freight rates, etc., apply to

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SAILINGS FROM SHANGHAI
(Subject to Alteration)

EUROPEAN LINE

For Hongkong, Singapore, Penang, Colombo, Suez, Portsaid, and England:

Vessel		
YOKOHAMA MARU	12,500 Capt. K. Okamoto,	June 9
TAMBA MARU	12,500 T. Sekine,	June 23

AMERICAN LINE

Via Pacific, calling at Hongkong, Manila, Shanghai, Nagasaki, Kobe, Yokohama, Victoria, B. C., and Seattle, Washington.

FUSHIMA MARU	21,000 Capt. T. Irisawa,	June 27
KATORI MARU	19,000 Capt. S. Koma,	July 23

SHANGHAI-YOKOHAMA LINE (Via Nagasaki, Moji and Kobe.)

YAMASHIRO MARU	7,000 Capt. Y. Nakajima,	May 30
CHIKUGO MARU	5,000 Capt. M. Taniguchi,	June 3
KASUGA MARU	7,000 Capt. K. Itsuno,	June 11

MOJI, KOBE AND OSAKA LINE

OMI MARU	7,000 Capt. H. Kawai,	May 28
KUMANO MARU	9,500 Capt. S. Saito,	May 31
TAKESHIMA MARU	4,500 Capt. R. Arakida,	June 4
YAWATA MARU	7000 Capt. H. Nojiri,	June 7

KOBE TO SEATTLE

KASHIMA MARU	19,000 Capt. M. Machida,	June 8

FOR JAPAN

MISHIMA MARU	16,000 Capt. S. Takano,	June 10

FOR HONGKONG

KATORI MARU	19,000 Capt. I. Noma,	June 29

FOR MANILA AND HONGKONG

FUSHIMI MARU	21,000 Capt. T. Irizawa,	Jun. 3

AUSTRALIAN LINE

Regular Four-Weekly Service between Japan ports and Australia (calling at Hongkong and Manila).

TANGO MARU	14,000 Capt. M. Nishimura,	June 25
NIKKO MARU	10,000 Capt. G. Yamazaki,	July 23
AKI MARU	12,500 Capt. F. C. Cope,	August 20

CALCUTTA LINE

Regular Fortnightly Service between Yokohama and Calcutta (calling at Shanghai on homeward voyage).

BOMBAY LINE

Regular Fortnightly Service between Kobe and Bombay (calling at Shanghai on homeward voyage).

The Company also runs numerous steamers from Japan to China and Korean ports and Vladivostok, and also between the principal ports in Japan.

For freight, passage and further information apply to

T. IBUKIYAMA, Manager, Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Tel. Address: Yusen, Shanghai.

CHINESE GOVERNEMENT RAILWAYS
TIENTSIN-PUKOW LINE
TIME TABLE

(Published by order of the Administration)

March 15th, 1919, and until further notice

Mail 101.	Mail 3.		Miles	Peking-Mukden Line		Mail 4.
20.35	8.35		0	dep. Peking arr.		19.50
23.45	11.12		..	arr. Tientsin-Central dep.		17.00
23.5	11.17		84	dep. Tientsin-Central arr.		16.53
24.00	11.25		..	arr. Tientsin-East dep.		16.45
19.35	..		524	arr. Mukden dep.		..

Local 5.	Mail 3.	Exp. 1.		Tientsin-Pukow Line		Exp. 2.	Mail 4.	Local 6.
6.45	9.45	11.30	0	dep. Tientsin-East arr.		17.05	15.45	20.15
6.55	9.55	11.40	..	arr. Tientsin-Central dep.		16.55	15.35	20.05
7.25	10.15	11.55	2.71	dep. Tientsin-Central arr.		16.31	15.20	16.45
13.02	16.00	15.30	78	dep. Tsangchow dep.		13.05	11.28	15.28
16.40	19.20	18.03	148	dep. Techow dep.		10.33	8.47	11.56
19.57	22.12	20.21	—	arr. Tsinanfu dep.		8.06	6.00	8.30
7.	:		220	:				8.
6.00	22.25	20.31	—	dep. Tsinanfu arr.		7.56	5.40	19.02
9.27	1.00	22.31	266	dep. Taianfu dep.		6.01	3.25	16.24
12.27	3.47	0.38	318	arr. Yenchowfu dep.		3.49	0.40	13.00
12.47	4.02	0.48	..	dep. Yenchowfu arr.		3.39	0.02	12.48
16.30	6.55	3.16	377	dep. Linchang arr.		1.20	21.24	9.26
19.02	8.45	4.50	—	arr. Hsuchowfu dep.		23.36	19.20	6.30
9.	:		420	:				10.
5.40	9.00	4.57	—	dep. Hsuchowfu arr.		22.29	19.00	20.50
11.26	13.02	8.38	..	arr. Pengpu dep.		19.53	14.55	15.20
11.51	13.20	8.40	529	dep. Pengpu arr.		19.46	14.35	14.09
18.27	17.34	11.52	600	dep. Chuchow dep.		16.48	10.50	8.27
20.08	18.55	13.00	681	arr. Pukow dep.		15.30	9.20	6.40

N. Exp.	Exp.			Shanghai-Nanking Line		Exp.	N. Exp.
23.00	14.20	0		dep. Nanking-Pukow arr.		14.15	6.50
7.00	21.00	198		arr. Shanghai-North dep.		7.55	23.00

Yenchowfu-Taianghow Branch Line					Linchang-Taochang Branch Line					
13.10	4.10	d. Yenchowfu a.	12.05	23.53	21.30	16.40	9.30	d. Linchang a.	16.28	15.50
14.03	5.05	a. Taianghow d.	11.15	23.00	22.40	17.50	10.40	a. Taochang d.	5.15	14.45

The station for the foreign concessions in Tientsin is "TIENTSIN-EAST".

The T. P. L. Express Trains are provided with 1st and 2nd class Sleeping, Dining accommodations and 3rd class cars only for 3rd class Through Passengers and servants accompanying 1st and 2nd class passengers.

Passengers travelling on the T. P. L. Express Trains must hold Express Extra Tickets in addition to passenger tickets. Application for Sleeping Accommodation should be made at the earliest possible moment to the Traffic Manager at Tientsin, or to the Traffic Inspectors at Tientsin, Tsinanfu, Hsuchowfu or Pukow.

By Order

THE TRAFFIC MANAGER.

Tientsin, March, 1919.

Large Display Advertisements
intended for the Sunday issue of The China Press should be sent in before **5 p.m. on Friday**

THE CHINA PRESS MAIL SCHEDULE

TUESDAY MAY 27, 1919

Date and Destination	Per	Chi.	Br.	USA	Rus.	Jap.	Reg
Today.							
Japan Ports	Omi M.	..	17.00	..	..	..	..
Vladivostok and Siberia	Via P. & H.	17.00	..	..	..	..	..
River Ports	Train & Str.	22.00	..	..	..	..	17.00
Japan & America, via Moji	Omi Maru	..	..	..	..	..	17.00
Weihaiwei and Chefoo	Koonshing	..	..	..	..	..	22.00
Foochow	Hsinchi	9.00	..	..	..	B20.00	19.30
Japan & America	Omi M.	22.00	..	..	..	..	8.30
Weihaiwei, Chefoo & Tientsin via Tsingtao		19.30	..	..	..	..	22.00
Hankow	Koonshing	..	9.00	..	..	..	19.00
Vladivostok	Tuckwo	..	17.00	..	..	..	..
Vostock and Siberia via Pukow and Harbin (Daily except Sunday)	Astrahan	..	13.30	..	..	..	..
Ningpo	Train	..	..	..	..	..	13.00
Tientsin	Tafahun	..	..	..	17.00	..	..
Hankow	Train	..	18.00	..	..	..	17.00
Vladivostok	Train	..	17.00	..	..	..	..
Tomorrow.	do	..	17.00	..	..	..	..
Amoy, Hongkong & Canton	Sulyang	22.00	..	..	..	..	..
Amoy and Hongkong	Sulyang	..	..	..	..	..	..
Vladivostok and Siberia	Via P. & H.	..	17.00	..	..	..	22.00
River Ports	Train & Str.	22.00	..	..	..	..	..
Thursday, May 29.							17.00
Weihaiwei and Chefoo	Fengtien	9.00	..	..	..	..	22.00
River Ports	Train & Str.	22.00	..	..	..	..	..
Weihaiwei, Chefoo & Tientsin	Fengtien	..	9.00	..	..	..	8.30
Friday, May 30.							22.00
Japan & America, via N'saki	Yamashiro M.	..	..	..	..	..	..
Japan & America	Yamashiro M.	16.00	..	..	..	10.30	10.00
Japan Ports	Yamashiro M.	..	10.00	..	..	..	9.30
Weihaiwei and Chefoo	Kingsing	11.00	..	..	..	..	..
Weihaiwei, Chefoo & Tientsin	do	..	11.00	..	..	..	10.50
Saturday, May 31.							..
Japan & America, via Moji	Kumano M.	..	..	..	..	..	..
Japan & America	Kumano M.	12.00	..	..	..	12.30	12.00
						..	11.30

B Letters and boxes with declared value 7.30; parcel post 5 p.m. and money orders 4 p.m.

E Registered articles 5 p.m. on previous day.

The Chinese Post Office will close two mails daily for Tsinan, Tientsin, Petking, etc.

a.—at 21 for S.N.R. 23 o'clock train

b.—at 7 for S.N.R. 7:55 o'clock train

Mails closed by 7:55 train should reach Tientsin only 46 minutes later than those closed for the previous night's train.

DOLLAR LINE

REGULAR TRANS-PACIFIC FREIGHT SERVICE

MANILA — HONGKONG — SHANGHAI
to
PACIFIC COAST PORTS

SAILINGS FOR VANCOUVER

S.S. "Harold Dollar" - - - - - June 6th

S.S. "Bessie Dollar" - - - - - July 15th

FOR SAN FRANCISCO

S.S. "Windber" - - - - - - - May 30th

FOR SEATTLE

S.S. "Windber" - - - - - - - May 30th

S.S. "Western Knight" - - - - - June 25th

FOR HONOLULU

S.S. "Windber" - - - - - - - May 30th

Through Railway Bills of Lading issued to the Principal Cities of the United States and Canada.

For further information as to Freight Rates, etc.

apply to

THE ROBERT DOLLAR COMPANY

Union Building, Canton Road

TELEPHONE: CENTRAL 2303

SHANGHAI-HANGCHOW-NINGPO RAILWAY ABRIDGED TIME TABLE

SHANGHAI LOCAL TIME IS ONE HOUR AHEAD OF RAILWAY TIME

SHANGHAI NORTH TO ZAHKOU—"DOWN" MAIN LINE.

STATIONS	Local	Fast R	Slow	Coolie & Goods	Local	Express R	Local	Local
Shanghai North dep.	....	7.35	9.00	10.00	....	14.50	15.50	....
Jaddell dep.	....	7.51	9.16	10.23	....	15.06	16.06	....
Soochow dep.	....	7.58	9.23	10.38	....	15 13	16 13	....
Lunghwa Junction dep.	....	8.15	9.40	10.53	....	15.30	16.29	....
Shanghai South dep.	....	*7.45*	*9.10*	*10.20*	*13.35*	*15.00*	*16.00*	*17.55*
Lunghwa Junction dep.	....	*8.15*	*9.40*	*10.53*	*13.52*	*15.30*	*16.29*	*18.12*
Songkiang dep.	....	8.59	10.48	12.02	....	16.07	17.42	....
Kashai dep.	....	9.51	11.52	13.28	....	16.58	18.49	....
Kasking dep.	7.40	10.25	12.30	14.35	....	17.22	19.20	....
Yahzah dep.	8.45	11.05	13.15	15.50	....	17.52	....	....
Changan dep.	9.45	11.41	14.00	16.50	....	18 24	....	....
Hangchow dep.	11.10	12.50	15.25	18.30	....	19.19	....	....
Zahkou arr.	11.35	13.10	15.50	19.00	....	19.35	....	....

ZAHKOU TO SHANGHAI NORTH—"UP"

STATIONS	Local	Local	Fast R	Slow	Local	Coolie and Goods	Express R	Local
Zahkou dep.	....	....	6.30	7.55	....	9.20	14.10	15.30
Hangchow dep.	....	....	7 00	8 30	....	10.0	14.35	16.05
Changan dep.	....	....	8.04	9 48	....	11.40	15.20	17.36
Yahzah dep.	....	....	8 41	10 31	....	12 39	15.51	18.40
Kashai dep.	....	....	7.15	9.28	11.22	....	14.10	16.30	19.30
Songkiang dep.	....	....	7 48	9.53	11.55	....	14.48	16.52	....
		....	9.05	10.47	12.59	....	16.08	17.40	....
Lunghwa Junction dep.			*8.18*	*10.38*	*11.38*	*14.08*	*16.33*	*17.23*	*18.33*	....
Shanghai South arr.			*8.35*	*10.55*	*11.55*	*14.25*	*16.50*	*17.40*	*18.40*	....
Lunghwa Junction dep.		....	10 30	11.35	14.05	....	17.18	18.20	....
Soochow dep.		....	10.39	11.44	14.14	....	17.28	18.29	....
Jessfield dep.		....	10.46	11.51	14.21	....	17.37	18.36	....
Shanghai North arr.		....	11.00	12.05	14.35	....	17.55	18.50	....

KONZENCHIAO TO ZAHKOU — KIANGSHOO BRANCH LINE. — ZAHKOU TO KONZENCHIAO

Konzenchiao....	dep.	6.50	8.25	11.25	14.00	15.55	18.35	Zahkou.....	dep.	—	10.10	12.25	....	17.20	....
Kenshangmun..	dep.	7.10	8.50	11.40	14.15	16.15	18.50	Hangchow.....	dep.	7.30	10.40	12.45	14.55	17.50	19.15
Hangchow.....	dep.	7.20	9.15	11.52	14.24	16.30	19.00	Kenshangmun..	dep.	7.42	10.57	12.57	15.12	18.07	19.27
Zahkou.....	arr.	—	9.40	12.10	....	16.55	....	Konzenchiao....	arr.	7.55	11.10	13.10	15.25	18.20	19.40

E. Eastward Car.

Germany Withholds Secret Documents

Not To Be Published Unless Allies Do The Same—Decision Attributed To Erzberger

London, April 25.—Karl Kautsky, one of the Under Secretaries in the German Foreign Ministry, who has finished an examination of the secret documents of the German Foreign Office, a task assigned to him by the Government last Winter, is quoted in an Exchange Telegraph despatch from Berlin today as saying that the Government had decided not to publish these documents unless the Allies agree to a similar publication of secret documents from their archives.

Herr Kautsky added that certain documents, "which might have been peculiarly compromising," were destroyed before the German revolution.

Mathias Erzberger, head of the German Armistice Commission, Kautsky is quoted as saying, was responsible for the order that the documents should not be made public.

Kautsky said that he was greatly surprised at this attitude on the part of the German Government. The refusal to make the documents public, he believed, would have a very bad effect in Allied countries and would perpetuate suspicions of the good faith of Germany by revealing that the revolutionary government was prepared to shield the old rulers.

TREES OF UNCERTAIN AGE

Estimates On Giant Elms Of Genesee Valley Park Wide Apart

The uncertainty of determining age of giant elm trees by counting the rings of the trunks is shown by the wide difference in conclusions in the case of the ancient elm which was recently blown down in the Genesee Valley Park. These estimates, as reported, vary from fifty to a hundred years.

It would not be wise to controvert the long-established theory upon which the age of a given tree is estimated, but, in the case of the ancient specimen in the Genesee Valley Park, it would seem that the test lacks the quality of precision. The State College of Forestry at Syracuse University is in possession of a natural record, in the form of trunk sections, of later growth of trees in the beautiful forest plantation in the park which is of much value in this regard. The exact age of the trees in that forest is definitely known. At the time a section of the forest was destroyed to make way for the Barge Canal, a friend of the college secured a liberal specimen of every variety of its trees.

A comparison between these trees and the old elm would doubtless show that the latter's age has been greatly under-estimated.—*Rochester Democrat and Chronicle.*

Provision Prices In Local Market

Prices quoted are in Mexican dollar cents at Hongkew Market as compiled on May 20, 1919.

Butcher's Meat		
Beef	per lb.	14-30
Mutton	"	16-30
Pork	"	25-30
Veal	"	25-30
Fish		
Bream	per lb.	none
Cod	"	16-18
Mandarin	"	20-30
Mackerel	"	20-25
Pomfret	"	14-16
Salmon	"	none
Samli	"	none
Soles	"	25-30
Whitebait	"	16-20
	"	none
Game, Poultry And Eggs		
Deer	each	none
Duck	"	60-1.00
Eggs	per doz.	18-18
Fowl	per lb.	20-22
Geese	each	$0.60-$1.00
Hare	"	none
Partridge	"	none
Pheasant	"	none
Pigeons	"	18-20
Plover	"	none
Quail	"	20-22
Snipe	"	14-16
Teal	"	14-16
Turkey	per lb.	50-55
Wild Duck	each	none
Wild Geese	"	none
Wild Pigeons	"	none
Woodcock	"	none
Fruit		
Apricots	per lb.	none
Apples	"	16-20
Bananas	"	12-14
Cherries	"	none
Chestnuts	"	none
Figs	per doz.	none
Grapes	per lb.	none
Lemons	each	6-7
Lichees	per lb.	none
Mangoes	each	10-15
Mongosteens	per doz.	none
Melons	each	none
Oranges	per lb.	20-30
Peaches	"	none
Pears	"	10-12
Persimmons	"	none
Feeboes	"	8-10
Plums	"	8-10
Pumeloes	each	none
Pineapples	"	none
Strawberries	per lb.	4-8
Walnuts	"	12-14
Vegetables		
Artichokes	each	2-3
Asparagus	per doz.	20-30
Broad Beans	per lb.	2-3
Beetroot	per bunch	2-3
Bamboo Shoots	per lb.	8-10
Cabbage	each	3-4
Carrots	per bunch	2-3
Cauliflower	each	10-15
Celery	per bunch	8-10
Egg Plant	per lb.	none
French Beans	"	6-7
Green Corn	each	none
Leeks	per bunch	2-3
Mushrooms	per lb.	1.00
Onions	per bunch	2-3
Parsnips	"	3-4
Peas	per lb.	4-5
Potatoes	per picul	$1.60-$2.00
Radishes	per bunch	1-2
Spinach	per lb.	2-3
Tomatoes	"	10-15
Turnips	per bunch	2-3
Grain And Flour		
Flour American	per 50 lbs.	——
Flour Australian	"	$4.25
Flour Shanghai	"	$2.10
Rice	per 200 lbs.	$6.40
Milk		
Foreign dairies	per bottle	20
Chinese dairies	"	17
Fodder		
Barley	per 224 lbs.	$2.50
Bran	"	$2.10
Fuel		
House Coal	per ton	Tls. 19.00
Stove Coal	per ton	Tls. 23.00
Firewood	per 50 bundles	$1.00
Laundry		
Per 100 articles		$3.00-4.00

E. KILNER,
Chief Inspector.

BENJAMIN AND POTTS SHARE LIST

Yesterday's Prices

STOCK	Closing Quotations
Banks	
H. K. and S. B. ..	$620 B.
Chartered	£80 CNI
Rueso-Asiatic	Tls. 250
Marine Insurance	
Canton	445 S.
North China	Tls. 220 B.
Union of Canton ...	Tls. 1020 S.
Yangtsze	237½ B.
Far Eastern Ins. Co., Ltd.	Tls. 24 S.
Fire Insurance	
China Fire	$160
Hongkong Fire	$325 B.
Shipping	
Indo-China Def	
Indo-China Pref...	$150
"Shell"	200/- B.
Shanghai Tug (o) ..	Tls. 35 B
Shanghai Tug (f) ...	Tls. 40 S.
Mining	
Kaiping	Tls. 103 B.
Oriental Cons	21/-
Yaub	$21
Docks	
Hongkong Dock	$152 Sa.
Shanghai Dock	Tls. 127
New Eng. Works ...	Tls. 23 B.
Wharves	
Shanghai Wharf ...	Tls. 88 B.
Hongkong Wharf ...	$91 B.
Lands and Hotels	
Anglo-French Land ..	Tls. 75 B.
China Land	Tls. 50
Shanghai Land	Tls. 67 B.
Weihaiwei Land	Tls. 9
Shanghai Hotels Ltd.	Tls. 17 B.
China Realty (ord.).	Tls. 65
China Realty (pref.)	Tls. 80
Cotton Mills	
E-wo	Tls. 245 B.
E-wo Pref	Tls. 97
Laou-kung-mow	Tls. 170 B
Oriental	Tls. 88
Shanghai Cotton	Tls. 176
Kungyik	Tls. 33
Yangtszepoo	Tls. 114 B.
Yangtszepoo Pref. ...	Tls. 90
Industrials	
Butler Tilles	Tls. 25
China Sugar	$159
Green Island	$71 E.
Langkats	Tls. 20 CNI S.
Major Bros	Tls. 5
Shanghai Sumatra ...	Tls. 105 B.
Stores	
Hall and Holtz	$121 B.
Llewellyn	$30
Lane, Crawford	$88
Moutrie	$32
Watson	$6 S.
Weeks	$12½
Rubbers (Local)	
Alma	Tls. 8
Amherst	Tls. 0.50
Anglo-Java	Tls. 7½ B.
Anglo-Dutch	Tls. 3 B.
Ayer Tawah	Tls. 20½ B.
Batu Anam 1918 ..	Tls. 0.80 B.
Bukit Toh Alang	Tls. 2 B.
Bute	Tls. 0.70 B.
Chemor United	Tls. 0.80 B.
Chempedak	Tls. 7½
Cheng	Tls. 2.10
Consolidated	Tls. 2½ B.
Dominion	Tls. 5½ B.
Gula Kalumpong	Tls. 5.65
Java Consolidated ..	Tls. 13 S.
Kamunting	Tls. 5½
Kapala	Tls. 0.60
Kapayang	Tls. 16
Karan	Tls. 8½
Kota Bahroe	Tls. 5 S.
Kroewoek Java	Tls. 11½ B.
Padang	Tls. 9½ B.
Pengkalan Durian ..	Tls. 4½ B.
Permata	Tls. 2½
Repah	Tls. 0.80 B.
Samagaga	Tls. 0.67½ B.
Seekee	Tls. 1
Semambu	Tls. 0.80 B.
Senawang	Tls. 8½
Shanghai Klebang ..	Tls. 0.50 B.
Shanghai Malay	Tls. 6
S'hai Malay pref.	Tls. 8
Shanghai Pahang ...	Tls. 1 B.
Sungala	Tls. 1,
Sungei Duri	Tls. 8½
Sua Manggis	Tls. 4.
S'hai Kalantan	Tls. 0.40 B.
Shanghai Seremban ..	Tls. 0.50 B.
Taiping	Tls. 1½
Tanah Merah	Tls. 0.80
Tebong	Tls. 141
Ulobri	Tls. 2½
Ziangbe	Tls. 32 B.
Miscellaneous	
C. I and E. Lumber..	Tls. 350 S.
Culty Dairy	Tls. 14 B.
S'hai Elec. and Asb...	$1
Shanghai Trams	Tls. 78½ B.
Shanghai Gas	Tls. 21
Horse Bazaar	Tls 23
Shanghai Mercury ...	Tls. 25
Shanghai Telephone.	Tls. 78 B.
S'hai Waterworks ...	Tls. 150 B.

S. Sellers. Sa. Sales. B. Buyers.

Benjamin & Potts, 8 Jinkee Road

Telephone No. Central 398

Mail Notices

MAILS CLOSE

For U.S. Canada and Europe:

Per T.K.K. s.s. Korea M. June 6

For Japan:

Per N.Y.K. s.s. Omi Maru . May 27

MAILS DUE

From U.S. and Canada

Per P.M. s.s. Venezuela ..May 30

Per C.M. s.s. Nanking ....May 30

For France

Per M.M. s.s. Nera .....June 20

Chinese In Paris Rejoiced At Break Caused By Fiume

Thought Strengthened Their Position Over Shantung; Japan's Withdrawal Was Feared If Its Claims Were Refused

(*Special Cable to The New York Times*)

Paris, April 24.—Next to the Jugo-Slavs, the people in Paris who are happies: today because of President Wilson's Italian decision are the Chinese. Rightly or wrongly, they feel they have in the American President's Adriatic ruling a forerunner of what they may hope for with reference to the settlement of their controversy with Japan concerning Shantung.

As yet they have received no direct, definite word from Mr. Wilson concerning his plans; but, for that matter, neither had Trumbitch or Vesnitch any actual assurance that they would win till the declaration in their favor was actually issued by President Wilson yesterday. Up to the last minute they were as much on the anxious seat as Orlando and Sonnino.

Not only are the Chinese confident, but everybody about the conference today seems to take it for granted that a similar outcome may be looked for in the Asiatic dispute. When President Wilson was discussing the matter the other day with the Chinese delegates he remarked: "I am heartily sick of all these plots." He seemed to be speaking generally of the secret dealings of the last four years that have been revealed in the last four months. These was nothing to indicate that his remark was directed against the Chinese.

Japanese Are Anxious

The Japanese themselves are no exception in thinking that their turn may come next. One of their group said today that if President Wilson gave out such a statement concerning Shantung as he had made on Fiume and the Adriatic, Japan would withdraw from the conference. Incidentally, about the only sympathisers the Italians have in the present situation are the Japanese. The other nations say frankly that Jugo-Slavia has won her contest, or are indifferently amused by the affair. But the Japanese are very serious. They seem to feel even now that the Italian defeat is in part their own, because Chinda and Makino had repeatedly urged Orlando and Sonnino to hold firm, assuring them that they would win. Furthermore, if the Italians should withdraw from the conference—not at all an assured thing—it would weaken Japan technically; for Italy was one of the European powers which in 1917 gave Japan a secret promise to support her claims at the Peace Conference. The others, as I cabled on Monday, with the texts of their promises, were England and France.

That suggests another point of similarity between the Adriatic and Asiatic cases. England and France, bound by a secret treaty in one case and secret promises in the other to support both Italy and Japan, have made no secret of their desire to be free of their Italian obligation. Both were glad enough when Wilson released them from it by his action of yesterday. But they would be as well pleased to get rid of the promises which they had to make to Japan in 1917 as the price of that country's consent to let China enter the war.

But, despite the excitement and elation of the last twenty-four hours, there seems to be a general realisation, even on the part of President Wilson's strongest adherents, that there is tremendous gravity in the situation he has created. This realisation is expressed by such questions as this: "What if Germany comes to Versailles and finds both Italy and Japan withdrawn from the conference?" The answer, of course, is that there would immediately be separate peace treaties between the absentee nations and the enemy. Such treaties have been threatened and talked of, so far as Italy is concerned for the last six weeks.

Can Japan Afford To Withdraw?

In that direction, however, the danger seems less than in the case of Japan. As already indicated, there will be more surprise if Italy pulls out than if she doesn't. But Japan is in a better position to do so, financially and economically. In every discussion of the situation it is pointed out that Japan is in a strong position, with none of that dependence on the United States for money and supplies which would make it very difficult for Italy to cut loose from America. On the other hand, it is asked, can Japan afford on moral grounds to withdraw from the World Conference because of any course of action America may impose upon that conference in the future?

It would be easier to answer that question if there were more fact and fewer rumors about the relations existing now between Japan and Germany. These rumors are of secret understandings between these two countries with reference to their future relations to each other and to Russia.

One of the facts is that a commission of Japanese officers has been in Germany since January. The explanation of their presence there, as given, is that they are studying revolutionary conditions. That explanation is not altogether satisfactory to the French.

This morning I saw a French Consular officer who returned a month ago from Petrograd, after a residence in Russia of eleven years. He told me the Bolsheviki were trying for an alliance with Germany and would give half of Siberia to Japan for the sake of an alliance with that country, too. All of which makes it appear more dangerous to say "no" to Japan than to Italy.

German Drama Reflects Strong Spirit Of Revolt

New Revolutionary Plays Show How People Have Broken With Ideas Of Before War Times

By Karl H. von Wiegand
(*New York Sun*)

Berlin, (via The Hague), April 7. —"The tendency of the times, the suffering of the last four years, which have generated thought currents of revolt against the Existent, have found expression in Germany, so far as the drama is concerned, in a series of entirely new and revolutionary plays written during the war," declared Prof. Max. Reinhardt, Germany's great theatrical producer and owner of the Deutsche and a number of other theaters.

I had asked Prof. Reinhardt what the influence of the war had been on playwriting and on the theaters and their productions. And from what he told me it would seem that the undercurrent of revolt against the Existent is running deep in the younger German generation if the new writings can be taken as a criterion of what is in the mind of young Germany.

"The war produced a series of intensely revolutionary plays, chiefly tragedies," said Reinhardt. "Some of these were written as far back as 1915, and are interesting also in the light of subsequent world events. They are a series put out by playwrights and authors, the presentation of which, however, was forbidden by the censor.

Could Not Be Given Publicly

"I gave four or five of them at Sunday matinees before closed houses filled by invitation. They could not be given publicly at that time, but now that we no longer have a censor I shall soon give them before the general public."

Reinhardt said that perhaps the strongest of these plays, which are the product of the younger German authors who have formed a society called "Young Germany," is "Naval Battle," by Reinhard Goering, a German physician living in Switzerlnad. It was first published in 1918 and privately given by Reinhardt during the year. It would almost seem as if the lines in this play were expressive of the thoughts that motivated the revolutionaries in the revolt of the German fleet in November.

"'Seeschlacht' (naval battle or sea battle) is a tragedy of great dramatic intensity," said Reinhardt. "The scene is laid in the gun turret of a battleship going into battle. It is played by seven bluejackets. The ship goes into battle and then begins the terrible dream. Some are killed, some dying, others go insane."

From the published text it would appear that the keynote of this tragedy is the question: "Why? What is it all for?" The men rebel against being "butchered like hogs fatted for the market" and talk of mutiny.

Play Argues Against War

It is strongly anti-militaristic and anti-war.

"Dying is not so bad. But who are we and who were we?" asked the fifth bluejacket.

"If the country commands it must be so," answers the first bluejacket.

"But why does the country so command and order?" asked the fifth.

"Because it appears necessary," answers the former.

The fifth is not satisfied with that answer. He comes back with:

"Cannot madness reign among an entire people and especially among those who lead it? Must we obey and do what such madness commands?"

Prof. Reinhardt declared that the play had made a great impression upon the audience.

"Another of this series given before a full house of invited guests," said Reinhardt, "was 'Der Sohn' (The Son), by Hasenkleber, another of the younger authors. It is a highly revolutionary drama. It presents the contrasts and conflicts between the young and growing generation and their elders; their progressive ideas in conflict with the conservatism of the fathers; their pressure for change and reform, as against the tendency of their elders to make them do as they wish.

"It is the portrayal of the constant battle between progress of youth and the conservatism that comes with years. But the play goes even further; it is a revolt against every existent authority."

Play Of Horrors Written At Front

A third play brought out by Reinhardt privately in the last year is "Ein Geschlecht" (A Generation), another extreme anti-militaristic tragedy, by Fritz von Unruh. It was written at the front and is horrible, symbolising as it does revolt against all governmental, military and family authority.

The scene is laid in a cemetery. The lines are such that the original of it would hardly be permitted in New York. It is the first of a tragic trilogy by Unruh and is dedicated to his brother, who fell in battle.

"The Beggar," by Richard Sorge, is another of the works of the Young Germany authors which Reinhardt said he had given. It portrays the development, trials, cares, sorrows and joys of an author. It is not political.

"A powerful play which we staged and gave before private audiences," said Reinhardt, "was the dramatisation of 'The Ritual Murder,' by Arnold Zweig. The scene is laid in Hungary. It goes beyond the borders of realism and into the realms of fantasy."

"Betrayal," by Paul Kronfeld, is another drama given in Reinhardt's Deutsche Theater. It presents new ideas of sex relations and inveighs against present day society morals.

"It is singular that nearly all the new German plays are the grimmest of tragedies, some even horrible, and that almost without exception all are strongly anti-militaristic and anti-war.

Public To See New Plays

"Just what the general public will think of these plays will develop as soon as we can place them on our play plan, which we can do now since there are no longer any restrictions," said Reinhardt.

"So far as concerns the theaters in Berlin and other large cities in Germany, they were remarkably successful during the war, both from a financial as well as artistic viewpoint," said Reinhardt.

"The war has shown that the theater is not merely a place of amusement or diversion nor a luxury for the upper class but a necessary mental stimulus and educative factor for the lower and middle classes as well. Night after night they have been filled. The people stood in line for a chance to buy tickets like lines before the food distribution places. It demonstrated that the people regarded the theaters as a necessity."

Shakespeare, said Reinhardt, drew heavily during the entire war "and still continues to draw." The attempt to use the stage to stir up war enthusiasm in the people failed utterly after the first months.

"We tried patriotic war plays such as 'Peste Druff' (on the line of 'Atta Boy'), but such pieces did not strike a popular chord," declared the German producer. "Neither did farces satisfy the people's craving. Plays of serious thought drew best. Our people were deeply earnest."

That there is a strong anti-militaristic sentiment running in Germany at the present time, at least in Berlin, would seem to be deducible from the manner in which "And the Light Shines in the Darkness," by Tolstoy, is drawing overflow houses night after night. Reinhardt is giving it at his Deutsche Theater. He suggested that I see it. I did.

Tolstoy Play Is Popular

It is a powerfully intense drama representing the extremely pacifistic, communistic views of Tolstoy. It is, in fact, pacifistic Bolshevism, strongly anti-capitalistic and above all anti-militaristic. The scene in which the Conscientious Objector refuses to take either the military oath or don the uniform and prefers going back to the madhouse in which he has been incarcerated holds the big audience spellbound. In many respects this play is stronger than Tolstoy's "Living Corpse," played by John Barrymore in New York under the title of "Redemption."

The war has not hindered Reinhardt from carrying out his plan of building the largest theater in Europe. It is on the line of the ancient classic theaters of Greece and Rome. For this purpose he acquired and rebuilt the old Schuman Circus Building. In this new theater he has put into effect his ideas long held, that the theaters must return to the ancient classic form.

It is amphitheater-like in shape. The stage projects out into the audience. That is, what in present day theaters is the parquet, is a part of the stage in Reinhardt's new "Grosses Schauspielhaus" or "Grand Playhouse." Instead of viewing the scene as a more or less flat picture, as if you were looking through a box, the new Reinhardt stage is seen from all sides except from the rear, not unlike the ring of a circus. The stage itself, as it is known today, becomes largely the "decorative background," as Reinhardt explained it.

Features Of New Playhouse

"It emancipates the players from the scenery and decorations," he said. "It focuses the whole attention of the audience upon the players, upon their words and upon their actions. It carries the audience along with the players and tends to compel a mental participation. Such a stage emphasises the 'word' and 'action.' In fact it brings the 'word' or the 'lines' to their own again as they were in the olden days.

"It may not be so easy at first for the mentally lazy, but it is more realistic because it calls for an exercise of thought and imagination on the part of the audience, and I believe will appeal more to the mind than where the art of the players is largely offset by to lavish scenery and decoration. Scenery and decorations have about reached the extreme limit in ornateness and in distracting features."

Reinhardt promises himself much from this new departure in theaters and staging. He also is building a similar theater—a Festspielhaus—in the gardens of the one time Kaiserschloss or Emperor Castle in Hellbrun near Salzburg in Austria. It is to be a sort of "dramatic Bayreuth," but operas will be given also. There will be a summer season of about six weeks.

Reinhardt, who by the way, is not a German, but an Austrian by birth, and an Austrian citizen, hopes to visit New York and introduce his ideas in stage and staging there. But, he said he would not go until he was welcome there. He expressed the belief that as a result of Germany and Austria now being "very poor" and having been made "very small again," there would be a greater impetus again in the direction of intellectual achievements, and that the German and Austrian stage undoubtedly would be one of the expressions of this thought and force.

General Plummer Appointed Governor Of Malta

General Sir Herbert Plumer

General Sir Herbert Plummer, commander of one of the two great groups of British armies in France and Flanders during the war, has been appointed to the Governorship of Malta, England's great naval and military stronghold in the Mediterranean, according to a despatch from London. The Governorship of Malta carries with it, besides the military and naval command in chief of the Island, a salary of $25,000 a year, the possession of a city palace fully furnished by the Government and the use of a steam yacht. During the last big enemy offensive on the Italian front, General Plummer was transferred to that sector, later returning to France.

Amusements

St. GEORGE'S CINEMA
217 Bubbling Well Road

GRAND OPENING
of the
OPEN AIR CINEMA SHOW
Thursday, May 29th
at 9.15 p.m.

AT THE
Olympic Theatre
On May 27th and 29th
TWO NIGHTS ONLY
Jack Pickford
IN
"What Money Can't Buy"
FIVE PARTS

ISIS THEATRE
Tuesday and Thursday,
27th and 29th May
No Picture Show Wednesday Night
(The Hall is let to Chinese Benevolent Society)
"The Crimson Stain Mystery"
5th and 6th Episodes
and
"The Million Dollar Mystery"
14th and 15th Episodes

AMUSEMENTS

ASTOR HOUSE HOTEL DANCING PAVILION
(Largest dance floor in Shanghai)
Dancing every evening, commencing at 10.00 p.m. except Sunday.
Note:—The usual Tuesday and Friday Tea Dansants have been discontinued for the summer months.
No charge for admission.
ASTOR HOUSE HOTEL

LYCEUM THEATRE
TONIGHT, AT 9.15 P.M.
LAST NIGHT
of
The Musical Revusical Melange
"OH BABY!"
Written by LAURA GUERITE and GEORGE ROSS
In 6 Merry Scenes
Presented by the
Laura Guerite Revue Company
With a Colossal Cast
INCLUDING
GEORGE ROSS
Edyth Hyland, Carlton Chase, Matt Bertie, Hal Benson, Hugo Graham, Dorothy Sutton, James Kent, Alma Waite and Beauty Chorus.
A Riot of Mirth and Merriment
Tomorrow and Thursday, at 9.15 p.m.
FAREWELL APPEARANCE
of
The Laura Guerite Revue Company
in
The Sparkling Revusical Musical Success
"THE FOLLIES"
New Songs — Dainty Costumes
The Pick of the Season's Bunch
Booking at Messrs. S. Moutrie & Co., Ltd.

APOLLO THEATRE
Tonight, May 27th and 28th
Wm. Fox presents
THEDA BARA
The Vampire of the Screen in a great five-reel drama
"THE DEVIL'S DAUGHTER"
Another of those brilliant films by this artiste so apt'y described above
SEE HER IN THIS FILM
Pathe's American Gazette
TOTO
in
"DIPPY DAUGHTERS"
The mobile man in a one-reel whirl of fun.
Time and prices as usual.

SEE "Sporting Life"

Just unpacked!
LATEST SUMMER HATS
FOR
LADIES
Now displayed at
The Sincere Co., Ltd.
Sold at
Reduced Prices
till
The 28th May

ONE OF THE GREATEST ATTRACTIONS
OF THE SEASON
WILL BE SCREENED
AT THE
VICTORIA THEATRE
on May
27th, 28th and 29th
AND AT THE
Matinee on Saturday,
May 31st

Jesse L. Lasky presents
Mme. Petrova in "The Undying Flame"
FIVE PARTS